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THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

The Canadian English-Jewish Weekly

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Allied Official Body Says Nazi Murder Policy Worst For Jews And Poles

The Inter-Allied Information Committee, in an official incomplete accounting of Axis war crimes in occupied Europe, accused Germany, Italy and their satellites of carrying out with increasing tempo a deliberate program of wholesale theft, murder, torture and ravagery unparalleled in world history.

Detailing official refugee government charges of cold-blooded atrocities in their homelands during the period from late 1942 to early 1943, for which Allied leaders already have pledged retribution, the committee disclosed some of the methods and circumstances by which the enemy had shot or starved to death millions of persons and carried off countless more as slaves as part of a premeditated campaign to wipe out entire peoples.

Poland and its Jewish population have suffered the greatest toll under the Nazi reign of terror, the committee reported in a forty-page pamphlet, although it stressed that Axis cruelties were increasing in all the occupied countries.

The committee listed the following situation in each:

Poland—Exhaustion, torture, illness and executions have created a life expectancy of only nine months from the time an individual is thrown into a concentration camp. Conditions are particularly severe at the Oswiecim camp, where 58,000 persons are believed to have perished.

At least 1,000,000 Jews have been slaughtered, starved or beaten to death in Poland during the past three years. In Warsaw food rations permit only 23.4 per cent of the calories necessary to keep a human being alive. Typical Nazi reprisal was said to be that which followed the firing of a shot at a gendarme from a railroad car in the station at the town of Rozki. Every one in the car was arrested and fifty persons hanged, fifteen on the spot.

Belgium—The Nazis have carried out virtual slave raids on public places, swooping down in gangs on cafes and theatres to round up all men from 18 to 30 and all single women from 21 to 35 for the German labor draft.

Czechoslovakia—"It is not possible to form an idea of the terrorism which began after the attack on Reinhard Heydrich on May 27, 1942," the committee reported. "Between May 28 and July 3 the total persons executed numbered 1,268, including 144 in a single day. The actual number of executions is far greater than these official German figures." The Jewish population of Bohemia-Moravia in little over a year has been reduced from 90,000 to 18,000.

France — Terrorism increased during the second half of last year, with the Nazis carrying out executions "with every refinement of cruelty."

Greece—Some of the worst atrocities have been inflicted by the Bulgarians, who are determined to annihilate the wealthy gilds their occupation.

Netherlands—Two thousand have died in concentration camps since the invasion.

Norway—German crimes and repressions continue unabated, particularly against the country's small Jewish population. From 500 to 600 Norwegian Jews were deported to Poland in one group.

Yugoslavia—The Germans have killed 78,000 persons in addition to the 30,000 civilians killed or wounded in the Nazi bombings of Belgrade. Italian occupation forces have carried out a "ruthless terror," levelling eleven Croat villages. Hungarian troops have killed well over 30,000 persons.

JEW NAMED TO [illegible] SUBSIDIES

[illegible] the administration [illegible] additional expenditures have already been recommended to reduce prices or prevent their rise.

Financial Secretary George Sanford heads the committee, whose nonofficial members are A. P. S. Clark, an English banker; A. S. Hoofien, a Jewish banker, and Shibly Jamal, an Arab merchant.

Measures already announced include higher subsidies for bread flour and continuance of steps to maintain the prices of imported raw and finished cotton yarn materials, animal feedstuffs and phosphate fertilizers.

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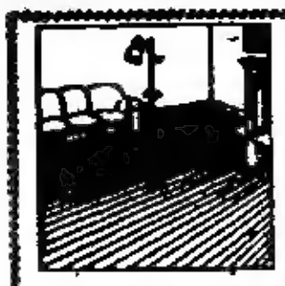

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"Hitler's Ten-Year War On Jews" Shows Three Million Gone

Most Terrible Pages Still Being Written, Says American Jewish Congress Compiler

On the eve of an unprecedented five-day American Jewish Conference which opened in New York on August 29 to consider the plight of European Jewry, the American Jewish Congress issued a 310-page report detailing the shrinkage of the Jewish population in Axis territories from 8,600,000 to a little more than 3,000,000.

Of the 5,000,000 who have disappeared from countries under Nazi domination, the report says, 3,000,000 have perished since the war began four years ago; 1,900,000 have been evacuated into the interior of the Soviet Union and about 180,00 have emigrated.

The report, with documented and harrowing details of the extermination of the 3,000,000 who have perished and the living death of the 3,300,000 still existing in Nazi ghettos and concentration camps in eastern Europe, was compiled by the Institute of Jewish Affairs of the American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress. The most comprehensive report yet issued on the subject, the volume is entitled "Hitler's Ten-Year War on the Jews."

The report was distributed for the first time at the conference, held at the Waldorf-Astoria. Five hundred delegates representing all branches of the American Jewish community attended the session, which were devoted to planning means of succoring Jews in Axis Europe and to setting up a program for post-war rehabilitation of those who survive.

Germany itself, the report says, has disposed of all but [illegible] Jews living [illegible] or concentration camps in extermination camps, and there has been a "natural" surplus of deaths over births amounting to 50,000, the report says.

Of the others, it adds, perhaps 75,000 German Jews are still alive in the ghettos and labor camps of Poland and occupied Soviet territory, while some 10,000 are still in France, Belgium and Holland awaiting deportation to the East.

The plight of Austrian Jews was no better. The report lists 8,000 as remaining out of 170,000 resident there in 1938. Twenty-five thousand are listed as having perished.

Boris Shub, editor of the volume, in a preface calls the report only an "interim balance" of the effects of Hitler's war against the Jewish people. It can be no more, he says, because "some of its most terrible pages are still being written, from day to day, wherever the power of the Axis has not been broken."

The data, the editor states, was drawn from a number of sources, among them the official gazettes of all Axis and Axis-dominated countries, including the decrees of the occupation forces and of puppet regimes; the official newspapers of Axis-supervised Jewish communities, such as the Berlin "Juedisches Nachrichtenblatt"; first-hand reports of diplomats and foreign correspondents stationed inside Axis Europe, and of the neutral press, particularly of Sweden and Switzerland; published and unpublished material of the governments-in-exile, including reports submitted to them by their representatives within the occupied countries and by groups having inside representatives; the underground press; letters and documents smuggled out of the occupied countries and eyewitness reports when corroborated by other evidence.

The only ray of light in the entire 310-page volume is in the report on Hungary, where the report discloses, Jews still live in comparative security. However, Hungary is the only country under Axis occupation, according to the report, where this is so.

In Hungary, it states, economic discrimination has deprived a large proportion from employment, Jews are declassed and have lost their political rights and some 50,000 to 60,000 are by decree [illegible] Hungary, [illegible] to [illegible] that these trappings of the New Order will be introduced in the future. As a result, the tormented Jews of the neighboring

(Continued on Page Seven)

Rosenman May Be Full-Time Aid To Roosevelt

Justice Samuel I. Rosenman, of the New York Supreme Court, legal adviser to President Roosevelt, may resign from the bench soon to take a full-time job as a special aid to the Chief Executive.

Officials well acquainted with him said they would not be surprised if he gave up his judicial duties to spend all or his time at or near the White House as an assistant to the President.

Justice Rosenman was counsel to Mr. Roosevelt when he was Governor of New York from 1928 through 1932. He was named to the New York bench in 1933 and later was elected to a fourteen-year term at $25,000 a year.

Since then, Mr. Rosenman has President during his vacations and conferred frequently with him on many week ends. In recent years his principal task has been to draw up the executive orders reorganizing many agencies of the government. He also has helped in the formulation of Presidential speeches, but his associates said this has been only a minor part of his advisory work.

Justice Rosenman has been a companion of the President on most of his campaign tours and during one of his vacations gathered and collated all the material for publication of the President's official papers in book form.

American Jewish Conference Asks Allies For Haste In Rescue

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, speaking at one of the sessions of the five-day American Jewish Conference at the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York, called upon President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to insist upon immediate action to rescue the remnants of European Jewry, and proposed that the conference send a delegation this week to confer with the President to this end.

Dr. Wise, who is president of the American Jewish Congress, spoke before 1,500 Observers and 500 delegates to the Conference, the most broadly representative meeting of American Jewry since the American Jewish Conference of 1918, which was held in Philadelphia. Its purpose is to unify all Jewish organizations and communities in a program for the immediate rescue and post-war rehabilitation of Jewish victims of Nazism and the war.

Joseph M. Proskauer, former justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and president of the American Jewish Committee, and other speakers who shared the platform with Dr. Wise, emphasized the necessity of evolving a unified program out of the variant beliefs and ideologies held by the groups represented at the conference — Zionist and non-Zionist, Orthodox and Liberal. Sixty-five national organizations and the Jewish communities of forty-six states represented by delegates, in whose election 2,500,000 adult American Jews participated.

Dr. Wise asserted that only 2,000,000 of the 8,000,000 Jews who live in pre-Hitler Europe survive today, and that further delay in [illegible] upon Nazis would be as [illegible] as [illegible] to [illegible] "We are [illegible] in accord with the will of the American people," he said, "our President, together with Prime Minister Churchill, will insist upon the acceleration of the tempo of rescue and take the lead in performing the supremely imperative task of Jewish rescue with that unwithstandable resolve which has become the habit of their great souls.

"This conference should depute to a small group of its members to confer with the President during the period of the conference so that it may be in direct touch with our country's Commander in Chief and receive from him such healing assurance as will satisfy the hearts of the American Jewish community and our broken brothers across the sea that nothing will be left undone to save in one way or another the limited number of the surviving whom prompt rescue alone can keep from joining the armies of the Jewish dead."

As one of the first acts of rescue, Dr. Wise suggested that Palestine be opened to Jewish exiles. "No act of relief on the part of the United Nations will seem sincere or be worth while," he said, "as long as the gates of Palestine threaten to close." He asked that whatever decision the conference made regarding Palestine, the conference members act in such a way "that deeds of despair shall not be needed in Palestine."

Justice Proskauer urged the members of the conference to make every effort to "[illegible] schism and to achieve [illegible] tion" in devising a program for rescue and rehabilitation. "We cannot all be Orthodox; we cannot all be Reform; we cannot all be Conservative; we cannot all be Zionists or non-Zionists. We [illegible] you are trying to create a [illegible] grass to enough to shut out those who [illegible] from the times of peace, and surely they will lead us more

(Continued on Page Two)

Say Happy New Year!

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Through the Canadian Jewish Review Rosh Hashonah issue. It will cost you $2 for a published greeting card. It will save you the price of stamps and stationery, the job of addressing and mailing, and the risk of overlooking someone. Send in your New Year greetings with $2 now and go your way serenely. Be sure the coupon is filled out correctly and return it to The Canadian Jewish Review, 1253 McGill College Avenue, Montreal; or to 21 Dundas Square, Toronto.

CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mr. and Mrs. I. Brodie, Hartland Avenue, are visiting relatives in Boston and Salem, Mass., for ten days.

Mrs. B. Vernofsky, 215 St. Viateur Street West, has returned from Shawbridge, where she spent the season.

Mrs. L. Lande, Maplewood Avenue, has returned from Ste. Agathe and Ivry.

Mrs. L. Kornbluth, Pratt Avenue, has gone to Toronto.

M. Bordan, Park Avenue, has returned from a vacation at The Carlsbad Springs, Carlsbad, Ont.

David Marston, Willowdale Avenue, has returned from Four Seasons Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Miss Blossom Temkin, Outremont Avenue, spent the summer at Lac Brule.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Newman, Plantagenet Avenue, have returned from Beebe, where they spent the summer.

Mrs. G. Askowitz, accompanied by her sons, Harvey and Sheldon, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Max Cooter, Dorion Street.

Mrs. A. B. Silverman, Clark Street, has returned from a three-[illegible] Carlsbad, Ont.

Mrs. S. Labell and sons, Howard and Donald, Esplanade Avenue, who returned from their vacation at Val Morin, left to spend Labor Day week-end with relatives in Cornwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward David Joseph, Prince Arthur Street West, have returned from New York, Atlantic City, and Washington, where they visited relatives.

Miss Clara Greenwald, Maplewood Avenue, is spending a week in the Laurentian Mountains.

Mrs. E. Brenhouse, Esplanade Avenue, spent two weeks in Trout Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Lifshitz, Mackay Street, are spending a holiday at The Carlsbad Springs, Carlsbad, Ont.

Miss Peggy Minsk, who will teach school at Ste. Jerome, was honored by Mr. and Mrs. B. Shapiro, at dinner; Miss Jean Berenbaum, theatre and tea; Miss Ray Vinegar, of Perth, N.B., theatre and tea; Mr. and Mrs. S. Wex, tea at 400 Club; and Mrs. S. Vidibor, of Brooklyn, N.Y., at dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Shapiro, gave a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Minsk on their thirty-seventh wedding anniversary. The table was decorated with a centre-piece of roses and gladioli. The immediate family was present, and also Mrs. S. Vidibor, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Miss Lottie Ellenbogen, 4963 Esplanade Avenue, daughter of Morris Ellenbogen and the late Mrs. Ellenbogen, has joined the C.W.A.C., and is leaving for Kitchener, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Minsk, St. Urbain Street, entertained their family at a farewell dinner for their youngest daughter, Peggy. The table was decorated with roses and gladioli. Mrs. S. Vidibor, of Brooklyn, N.Y., was a guest.

Mrs. Nathan Solomon, Northcliffe Avenue, was in New Bedford, Mass., for the summer, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Goldberg.

Miss Helen Wener, Queen Mary Road, is spending the week-end holiday in Quebec.

Mrs. Cecil Usher and family, Brodeur Avenue, spent the summer at Pointe Claire.

Mrs. H. Astrof and daughter Joyce, of Chicago, have returned home after visiting Mr. and Mrs. David Miller, Girouard Avenue.

Miss Ellita Spector, Grey Avenue, is spending the week-end holiday at Ivry.

Miss [illegible], Girouard Avenue, is spending ten days at Four Seasons Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Miss Mona Glickman, Northcliffe Avenue, went to Quebec for the week-end holiday.

Miss Shirley Hirsch, Marlowe Avenue, has gone to New York.

Miss Felice Vineberg, Prud'homme Avenue, is spending the holiday at Four Seasons Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Miss Mona Adilman, Notre Dame de Grace Avenue, has returned from Holyoke, Mass., where she was the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Goldstein.

Mrs. M. Bald and daughter, Ann, Harvard Avenue, have returned from Four Seasons Lodge, Ste. Agathe, after a month's stay.

Mrs. Martin Simon, Jr., Queen Mary Road, has returned from Portland, Maine, where she visited relatives.

Mrs. N. Adilman, Notre Dame de Grace Avenue, has returned from a two-month visit to Ocean City, Maryland, where she was the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. M. Parelhoff.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Shuster and family, Girouard Avenue, spent the summer at Beebe.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Feldman and daughter, Mary Cote des Neiges Road, are at The Carlsbad Springs, Carlsbad, Ont.

Mrs. Arthur Keyfitz, Addington Avenue, has returned from Ottawa, where she visited her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Keyfitz.

Miss Peggy Ruckstein, of New York, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. S. Shalinsky, Marcil Avenue.

Mrs. H. Latsky, Decarie Boulevard, has returned from Lac Brule, where she spent the summer.

Miss Julia Schafran, Queen Mary Road, is spending Labor Day week-end at Ivry.

Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd G. Stern, Redfern Avenue, will spend a week-end holiday at Ivry.

Mrs. Allan Bronfman and family, Belvedere Road, have returned from Gananoque, where they spent the season.

Mrs. Charles Redlich has returned home from Woodhaven, St. Donat, Quebec, from the country home of her daughter, Mrs. Jack Rubenstein, where she visited for the past two months.

Mrs. M. M. Kalman and family, Victoria Avenue, have returned from Ivry.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE ASKS ALLIES FOR HASTE IN RESCUE

(Continued from Page One)

[illegible] really if we speak and act to-[illegible]

He praised the work that various Jewish organizations have already performed in relieving the sufferings of Jews in Europe, but asserted that private philanthropy was not enough.

"So titanic are the problems involved, so global are they in their nature, that we must enlist in their solution the active participation of the governments of the United Nations," Justice Proskauer said. "These great agencies which I have mentioned, and of which we are so proud, will play their part, but basically the enterprise must be undertaken by the United Nations themselves."

Louis Lipsky, chairman of the National Board of Elections, estimated that the gathering represented at least 2,250,000 of the estimated 5,000,000 Jews in the United States. He explained that at least 1,171,000 adult Jews had voted in the elections, and he estimated there was at least one other person in the family of each of these voters.

Mr. Lipsky said that sixty-five national organizations elected 123 of the delegates and the remaining 377 were chosen at 135 electoral, communal and regional conferences throughout the United States. One national organization that was invited to send two delegates declined to take part, he said. He did not name it but other representatives of the conference explained that it was Agudath Israel, an organization of extreme orthodox Jews.

Asserting that the salvation of the Jewish people "depends upon a united front," Henry Monsky, chairman of the executive committee for the organization of the conference and president of B'nai Brith, deplored the attitude of some Jews who, he said, viewed "with anxiety, if not alarm, any forthright expression of the Jewish community in behalf of our fellow Jews in time of war."

Mr. Monsky expressed regret at the lack of practical measures by the United Nations for the relief of millions of Jews who have been persecuted. He said that the United Nations statement of Dec. 17, 1942, recognized the problem but fell short of any practical accomplishment.

"Many statements of sympathy and compassion have been issued by our Government and its Allies," he said. "Such statements are reassuring, but distressingly ineffective [illegible] victims is contained."

He urged that the requests of the Jews should be heard in the spirit of the Atlantic Charter and the recognized war aims of the United Nations. One war aim, he said, should be the realization of the purpose and aims of the Balfour Declaration and the Palestine Mandate.

Demands for immediate steps to rescue as many Jews as possible from the Nazi-controlled countries of Europe, and for the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine, were voiced repeatedly by speakers at the American Jewish Conference.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and of the World Zionist Organization, cabled from London a message of greeting to the 500 elected delegates to the congress, who represent every major Jewish national organization and every important Jewish community in the United States.

Rabbi Meyer Berlin, world president of Orthodox Zionists and a member of the Jewish National Council in Palestine, brought the greetings of Palestine Jews.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, member of the executive committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, declared that the demand for the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine, with the right to control immigration and colonization, was the "inevitable, logical and realistic fulfillment of a process of which the Balfour Declara-[illegible]

The [illegible] conference, which also serves as its rules committee, was organized with sixty-two members. They chose Louis Lipsky, chairman of the governing board of the American Jewish Congress and a past president of the Zionist Organization of America; as chairman of the committee, with Herman Shulman, a member of the executive committee of the Zionist Organization of America, as vice chairman, and Maurice Bisgyer, secretary of the B'nai B'rith, as secretary.

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mrs. M. Greenblatt, Sherbrooke Street West, has returned home having visited Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Cummings at North Hatley, Quebec.

Mrs. Cecil Slonemsky, of Ottawa, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Marks, Sunnyside Avenue.

Miss Estelle Lipsey, Sherbrooke Street West, is spending the week-end holiday at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. Al Rachman and daughter, Rose, Kensington Avenue, have returned from a holiday spent at Four Seasons Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Z. Mandel, Kensington Avenue, is at The Carlsbad Springs, Carlsbad, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gardner, Sherbrooke Street West, have returned from Rougemont, where they spent the season.

Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Balkin, Cote des Neiges Road, have returned from Ivry.

Mrs. J. A. Perlman, Claremont Avenue, has returned from Val [illegible]

[illegible] Shapiro, Sherbrooke [illegible]

Miss Jacqueline Sleight, of Toronto, who spent the summer at Lac Brule, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Bertha Silpstein, Lincoln Avenue.

Miss Bertha Lasser, Sherbrooke Street West, is spending a few days at Ivry.

Miss Sherylin Matte, Western Avenue, is spending the holiday week-end at Ivry.

Miss Pearl Lieberman, of New York, is visiting Miss Rachel Frances Bloomfield, Chomedy Street.

Mrs. B. Usher and family, Victoria Avenue, spent several weeks at Pointe Claire.

Martin Roman Rodlich, of Sussex, N.B., and Marvin Leslie Stein, of Montreal, are the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Jack Rubenstein, at her country home, Woodhaven, St. Donat, Quebec.

Mrs. M. Teff and family, Prince Albert Avenue, have returned from Ste. Agathe, where they occupied a cottage for the summer.

Miss Shirley Block, Stratheona Avenue, is in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Stern have returned to New York, after visiting Mrs. Ray S. Stern, Redfern Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Wilanski, Cote St. Antoine Road, returned from Ste. Agathe where they spent the season.

H. Beecher, Grosvenor Avenue, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Ship at their cottage at Ivry.

George W. Cohen, Cote des Neiges Road, was in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Brownman, Atwater Avenue, have returned from Trout Lake, where they occupied their cottage for the summer.

Miss Hilda Tarshis, Ramezay Road, is spending Labor Day week-end at Ivry.

Mrs. B. B. Raginsky, Kensington Avenue, spent a few days in Ottawa, the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Fretman.

Mrs. Wilfred Stein is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Rabinovitch, at Woodhaven, St. Donat, Quebec.

[illegible] Rachel Frances Bloomfield, Chomedy Street.

Squadron Leader Louis Lowenstein, R.C.A.F., of Trenton, Ontario, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jacobs, Sherbrooke Street West.

Miss Maxine Steinkopf, of Winnipeg, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. B. B. Raginsky, Kensington Avenue.

At Lewinson's Lakewood Lodge, St. Donat, were: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Alpern, of Brookline, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bornstein, Mr. and Mrs. N. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Fenster, Mr. and Mrs. M. Getz, Mr. and Mrs G. H. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. Saul Shepherd, Dr. and Mrs. Norman Viner, Mrs. Allan Gold, Mrs. B. Wigdor, Misses Esther Asner, Rosalind Cohen, Lillian Cohen, Ethel Friedman, Mary Hochmitz, Ruth Hersh, Josephine Kleinman, Johanna Remlinger, Eleanor Shagar, Mildred Solomon, Ruth Viner; Alan Alpern, of Brookline, Mass.; David Becker, Fred Telsky, Arnold Feldman, David Greenman, Clarence Goldstein, Allen Gray, Erwin Hirsch, M. Kanter, Isadore Kahne, L. Rodman, Isador Starr, S. E. Schwisberg, J. Ulrich, of Forest Hills, N.Y., Cecil Greenblatt, and Oscar Weinstein; Misses Ida Levitt, Lise Novack.

At Laing's Inn, Ste. Agathe, were: Samuel Lazarus, Leonard Fox, Harry Stein, Louis Horlick, David Horlick, Perry Sigel, of Toronto, Leo Frid, of Detroit, George Newman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lapitsky, Mr. and Mrs. H. Seigler, Misses Reva Beckler, Esther Seigler, Libby Goldberg, Mary Rosenfield, Mildred Trachtenberg, Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lesure, Morris Bieber, Sydney Parr, Mrs Sara Orenstein, Mr. and Mrs. L. Orenstein, Mrs. D. Schachter, Ben. Goldberg, Bernard Hohenberg, Misses Eva Fleming, Rebecca Markow, Mr. and Mrs. B. Canter, Mrs. Sol. Rosnikoff, Mrs. H. Schecter, Anita Schecter, Al. Levine, Mrs. H. Kaplan and Joy Kaplan, of Philadelphia.

UNVEILINGS

The unveiling of a tombstone to the late Joseph Rigler will take place at Sons of Israel cemetery, Back River, Rabbi Julius Berger officiating, on Sunday, September 12, at 11.30. Friends invited.

Disregarding the protest of the Archbishop of Rome, Italian authorities are using all synagogues in Rome to house the refugees flocking into the capital from bombed areas.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann (center), president of the World Jewish Congress, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise (right), president, American Jewish Congress, greet Professor Solomon Michoels (left), member of the Jewish delegation from the U.S.S.R., at the open-air reception at the Polo Grounds, New York, attended by 17,000. Prof. Michoels, director of the Moscow Jewish State Theatre, and Lt.-Col. Itzik Feffer, eminent Jewish poet, will be greeted at the mass reception in the Forum in Montreal on Tuesday, September 7, at 8 p.m. Sholem Asch, the author, will accompany them and speak. Proceeds from this event will be contributed to the Leningrad Military Hospital.

A Common-Sense View Of Anti-Semitism

By Ralph E. Samuel, In The Contemporary Jewish Record

Some years ago, six or eight perhaps, I set for myself the task of learning at least some of the truth about the puzzling subject of anti-Semitism. This search was not prompted by any opinion that I would succeed in finding a new or profound key to an age-old problem. My ambitions were more modest. In recent years I found myself time and time again discouraged and even appalled by the shallowness and the obvious fallaciousness of the views on anti-Semitism confidently expressed by good, loyal and intelligent men and women, many of them leaders in my community.

It occurred to me that if I applied myself with some patience and diligence to the problem, I might emerge with a few common-sense generalizations that could possibly be passed on with some profit to other busy people like myself, who hankered for the truth but who must needs read while they run. In this self-imposed one-man study I read every recommended book and countless articles in current periodicals. Furthermore, I went out of my way, literally speaking, not to miss an opportunity to discuss the topic with thoughtful friends and acquaintances, Jew and Gentile alike.

It would be highly satisfying to be able, after all this effort, to report a fair measure of tangible progress, to say that I had been able to put my finger on the prime cause or causes of prejudice and active anti-Semitism. But I can make no such accounting. For I have not been able to isolate the germ of anti-Semitism any more than medical men the world over have been able to isolate the cause of our common colds.

Two conclusions, however, have become clear and sharply etched in my mind.

The first is that in all likelihood we have for generations been combating [illegible] with [illegible]. A protest, of course, is an alleged cause, [illegible] and the underlying motive, if [illegible] its purpose. Into this category fall, I suspect, most of the commonly cited causes for anti-Jewish feeling that for years many of us have been discussing and analyzing.

Let us first dispose of the many minor and unimportant pretexts. Jewish manners, or the lack thereof, may be a good place to start. Amazing as it may seem, this matter of manners is mentioned with startling frequency in lists of causes. Perhaps it does possess significance on the country club or Junior League level; but to advance it as a prime cause for a world-wide phenomenon, centuries and centuries old, seems so thoroughly tenuous that it is difficult to give it serious consideration. Moreover, what of the communities where anti-Jewish feeling exists but wherein no Jews are dwelling or have ever dwelt? And who is prepared to say that a cultured, polished Jew, regardless of character or standing, makes for a more friendly attitude toward Jews as a group than his unlettered, uncultured brother?

I would dismiss in similar unhesitating fashion the twin pretexts that the Jews are at the same time the world's grasping international bankers and its ever disturbing Communists, sworn enemies of private property and individual initiative. These are allegations that a Pelley or a Father Coughlin may use to poison the blood stream of a nation, but which by their very sense of contradiction lose all semblance of validity.

And I ask myself that if a Jew is an honorable international banker or a sincere Communist, what should we do about it—even if convinced that our Gentile friends are thoroughly displeased? Shall we urge upon the banker that he wind up his affairs because by doing so there conceivably may result a group benefit? Shall we tell the Communist that he must join the Fifth Ward Republicans or the Eighth Ward Democrats? Are we, in other words, to meet unreasoning and unreasonableness by appeasement?

A more serious reason, of course, for [illegible] is the fact that [illegible] does have a basis difficult to appraise. Parenthetically, if this narrative were a prime cause of the Christian world's antipathy for the Jew, discussion of any effective action would be more or less futile. For it is a story, carried forward from one to days when reaction was absent, anti-Jewishness was at a low ebb despite the continued existence of the Christ story. Moreover, I am convinced that here too we have in the final analysis a pretext and not a cause. And I put to myself and to you the hypothetical question whether anti-Semitism would be substantially diluted if at some blessed future time a fortunate archeologist should dig up [illegible] with the notion and she if you do not begin to perceive the Crucifixion charge somewhat more clearly as a pretext.

Economic reasons for prejudice perhaps have somewhat more validity, but here against I feel we are dealing more with a pretext than with a cause. And in all frankness we should understand that when we discuss "economic factors" we are actually talking of trade and professional jealousy in high-sound terms. For of course if a Jew or a group of Jews comes into this field or that, and are more or less successful, prejudice

(Continued on Page Four)

QUEBEC CITY

Mrs. P. Joseph and children, Michael and Judith, who were visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lax, St. Cyrille Street, have returned home.

Miss Gitel Shapiro, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Shapiro, Avenue des Braves.

Miss Lorraine Pedvis and Beryl Pedvis have returned home after spending their vacation at Lac Brule.

Mrs. Frances Meleventchuk, of New York, is the guest of Miss Sybil Lax, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lax, St. Cyrille Street.

Miss Doura Cherry has returned home from Lac Brule.

J. T. Bigman, Fraser Street, is in Toronto, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. Ratney, Chaplin Crescent.

Roslyn and Leonore Sigman have returned from Camp Hogshama, Otty Lake, Ont.

Noel Gillman is home from Lac Brule.

Mrs. L. Berson and daughter, Adrienne, of Brooklyn, N.Y., spent several weeks with Mrs. O. Miller at her country home at Cacouna.

Mrs. O. Miller and children, Elizabeth and Sidney, Maureen Avenue, have returned from Cacouna.

Mrs. H. Finkelstein, of Montreal, is spending some time with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. C. Marks, St. Cyrille Street.

Mrs. H. Yaffe and son, Murray, Belvedere Road, have returned from Plage Laval.

Mrs. R. Bain and her daughter, Leonora, D'Aiguillon Street, spent several days in Montreal and Sherbrooke.

Bernard Gardner, Bougainville Avenue, has returned from Lac Brule.

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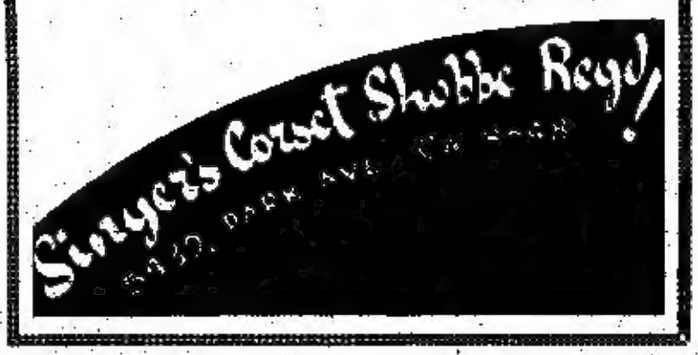

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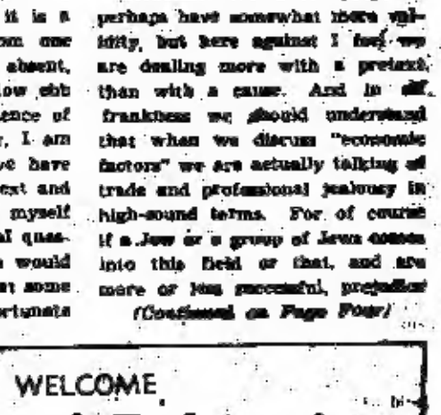

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Phil. Garfinkle, 4945 Victoria Avenue, Montreal, is chairman of the Combined Jewish Appeal.

Mrs. Samuel Leopold, 3781 Westmount Boulevard, Montreal, is president of the Women's Division of the Combined Jewish Appeal.

Montreal Meetings

● **COMBINED** Jewish Appeal, chairmanship of Phil Garfinkle, with Samuel Bronfman as honorary chairman, will be launched on September 20 and continue to September 28, inclusive, with a total objective of $563,000, the same as last year. Joining in the Combined Appeal for the first time are the United Jewish Camps with a budget need of $25,000 for summer seats for underprivileged children and adults. Federation of Jewish Philanthropies requires $310,000; Jewish General Hospital, $91,000; Jewish Refugee and War Relief, $90,000; Jewish War Efforts Committee, $42,500; Canadian Jewish Congress, $24,500. William Gitter is chairman of Special Names Committee with Edward Barkoff as vice-chairman; Joseph Lefroe, chairman of the Corporation Division, with Michael Latsky; Group Chairmen of Special Names are: Issacher Greenberg, Zave Levinson, Ben Marks. Louis Herman is chairman of the Zone Division, assisted by district chairmen, Jack Brodie, [illegible] Freeman, Jack Fox, Dr. Golman, Max Jacobson, [illegible] secretary; chairmen of the [illegible] Bronfman, Miss Rachel Leopold, president of the Women's Division is aided by an Advisory Board composed of Mesdames S. Bronfman, Julius Block, S. Jaffe, A. Raginsky, Sr. Special Names Committee has Mrs. Allan Bronfman, Jr., and Mrs. Jack Klein; and Zone chairman is Mrs. S. Yaphe. Executive Committee: Monroe Abbey, H. Deckelbaum, Michael Gerber, K.C., Michael Hirsch, A. H. Jossy, Jack Klein, E. Lazare, J. Levinson, Jr., William Levy, I. Riddell, E. E. Workman. Executive Director is E. G. F. Vaz, and J. Levinson, Sr., is honorary treasurer.

● **TEMPLE EMANU-EL**: Services will be resumed Friday, September 10, at 8.15 p.m. Registration for religious school departments, Sunday, September 12, 10 a.m.

● **PIONEER WOMEN**: A tea held at the country home of Mesdames Morris Kravitz and Moses Barshin in Prefontaine, in aid of comfort boxes for Jewish boys overseas, netted $24.

● **Y.W.H.A.** School for Trained Attendants is accepting applications for the course. Classes commence in September and include a three-months morning class and a five-month evening class with practical instruction arranged for at the Jewish General Hospital. Upon completing the course, the trained attendant will receive a certificate and pin. Mrs. L. I. Frohlich, R.N., who is the instructor, is a graduate of the Winnipeg General Hospital and has done post-graduate work at the Royal Victoria Hospital. For further information, call the Y. W. H. A., Pl. 3044. A music series that opens on September 9 with Sir Thomas Beecham as first guest artist, and lectures on "Our Community Today And Tomorrow" will be highlights of the education program. A remake clinic under the Wartime Prices and Trades Board with Mrs. H. M. Calverman and Mrs. S. Nowek as instructors will open on September 16. Alexandre Berezovitch will resume art classes on September 8. Gym classes and modern dancing, direction of Miss Elsie Salomons, start Tuesday, September 7, for both day and evening classes. Classes in first aid, beauty and department, Hebrew, Jewish history, and reading and writing of Yiddish start early in September.

● **JEWISH HOSPITAL OF HOPE** invites organization of additional units in the Women's Auxiliary. Call Claireval 2947. Existing units are: Hebrew Victory Club, president, Mrs. S. Hollinger; Chaule Smalt, Mrs. M. Dwire; I. J. Borrin, Mrs. J. Obront; Goodwill, Mrs. D. Jowiletsky; Rose Joseph, Mrs. M. Gold; Mordcha Bakst, Mrs. S. Cohen; Henry Shuster, Mrs. H. Shuster; Mother's, Mrs. A. Gold; Tikvah, Mrs. J. Schneiderman; N.D.G., Mrs. J. R. Bogarte; Saibel Rubin, Mrs. A. Blumenthal; Sara Aron Brotman, Mrs. I. Rosen; Tevia Jacobs, Mrs. S. Caplan; Victory, Mrs. S. Cohen; Chaie Moishe Hersh, Mrs. H. Carin; Junior League, Mrs. N. Shuster; Fraid, Mrs. H. A. Cohen; Rochel Froma Takefman, Mrs. A. Gordon; Sarah B. Stein, Mrs. S. Dalfen; Marsha Shlamoviten, Mrs. N. Edelstein; J. Manolson, Mrs. R. Klar. Saibel Rubin Unit will be meeting on Wednesday, September 8, at 8 p.m. at the home of Mrs. B. Blitt, 4945 Marcil Avenue.

● **PROVISIONAL** Reception Committee for Jewish Delegation from the U.S.S.R., Prof. Solomon Michoels, director and star of the Moscow Jewish State Theatre, and Lt.-Col. Itzik Feffer, Jewish poet, who will arrive here on September 6 for a two-day visit, has Louis Fitch, K.C., as chairman. Honorary chairmen of the welcoming committee: Chief Justice W. L. Bond, Rev. D. L. Ritchie, Rabbi Hirsh Cohen, Rabbi Harry J. Stern, William Birks, Maj.-Gen. R. G. W. Claxd, R.C.N., Naval Port Control Officer; Air Vice-Marshal R. L. Marix, who heads the Atlantic Group R.A.F. Transport Command. Reception in the Forum on September 7, at 8.30 p.m. Besides the visitors, Sholem Asch, the writer, will speak. The committee also includes: Emile Vaillancourt, E. T. Garfinkle, president of Bnai Brith; John Bassett, Councillor Beryl Truax, president of the Canadian Teachers' Federation; Miss Idola Saint Jean, Maeus Sperber, K.C., Rev. R. C. Katsanoff, Rabbi S. Herschorn, H. Wolofsky, I. Rabinovitch, P. Farner, president of the Beth Yehuda Congregation; Capt. W. Sebag-Montefiore, R. C. Harvey, Robert Haddow, secretary of the Montreal Metal Trades Council; Jean Charles Harvey, B. Diamond, president of the Russian-Polish Hebrew Sick Benefit Association; P. I. Spielman, Saul Hayes, David Kirsch.

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TORONTO

MARRIAGES

Shaikin-Turecki

The marriage of Pearl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Turecki, 48 Cecil Street, to Ben., son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Stackie, 315 Markham Street, took place at the Ontrovtzer Synagogue, on July 11, at half past five o'clock. Rabbi M. Zinnemman and Cantor A. Bernstein officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her parents. She wore a gown of white sheer and lace fashioned on torso lines, with a high neckline and long sleeves. Her veil fell from a halo of orange blossoms and she carried a cascade bouquet of white carnations. Miss Goldie Turecki, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, in a gown of blue sheer, fashioned like that of the bride, with matching Dutch cap, and carried pink and blue carnations. The bridesmaids were Misses Molly Turecki, Ida Stackie, Helen Turecki, Beatrice Newman, Bella Wiseberg, and Mrs. Harry Hennick, all wearing blending gowns of net with matching flowers in their hair and carrying nosegays of roses and sweetpeas. Rochelle Matin was flower girl in blue and pink taffeta, with matching bonnet trimmed with pink flowers, and carried a tiny colonial nosegay. Harvey White acted as best man, and the page boy was Meyer Stackie, cousin of the groom. At the reception at the Belvin, the bride's mother wore a gown of rosewood crepe fashioned on Grecian lines, with corsage of white roses and cornflowers. The groom's mother wore blue sheer, and corsage of red roses. The couple left for Muskoka, and will live in Toronto. For travelling the bride wore a yellow dress, with blue coat and matching accessories, and corsage of yellow orchids.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Carr (nee Gloria Zener), 253 Major Street, on August 26, at Toronto Western Hospital, a daughter, Judith Ann. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. J. Zener, 253 Major Street; and S. Carr, 202 Grace Street. Great-grandparents are Mrs. B. Eisen, Dundas Street West; and Mrs. R. Zener, Baldwin Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gelber (nee Esther Sakman, formerly of Montreal), 83 Madison Avenue, on August 27, at Women's College Hospital, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Cass (nee Ida Zelinsky), 29 Wells Street, on July 26, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Marlene, sister of Bernard. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. M. Kozokov; and M. Zelinsky.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. David Goldfarb (nee Sonia Silverstein), 930 Dundas Street West, on August 28, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. David Jacobs (nee Bella Woolfson), 422 Queen Street West, on August 28, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Sandra Penny, sister of Elaine. Grandparents are Mrs. S. Jacobs, 595 Shaw Street; and Mrs. E. Woolfson, 330 Montrose Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ben London (nee Shirley Silverstein), 392 Markham Street, on August 29, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son, Melvin. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. M. Silverstein, 392 Markham Street; and Mr. and Mrs. A. London, 314 Euclid Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cohen (nee Ruth Melts), 115 Oxford Street, on August 27, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Celia. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Max Cohen, 115 Oxford Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Murray Golosky (nee Ella Bach), 293 Queen Street East, at Mount Sinai Hospital, on August 26, a daughter, Carolyn, sister of Lorraine. Grandmother is Mrs. M. Bach, Bloor Street West.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kaminsky (nee Pearl Lear), 62 Wales Avenue, on August 27, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son, Michael Seymour. Grandparents are Max Lear, 76 Vanauley Street; and Mrs. Rose Kaminsky, 31 Nassau Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Izen (nee Sarah Gold), 123 Winnett Avenue, on August 27, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Miriam. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Gold, 172 Clinton Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. David Glick (nee Ida Chaplick), 758 Dundas Street West, on August 25, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Elaine

A COMMON-SENSE VIEW OF ANTI-SEMITISM

(Continued from Page Three)

or racial dislike will be natural concomitants. But is this not equally true if the newcomers are Muslims, Swedes, Syrians, Spaniards, or Seventh Day Adventists?

If this seems at all far-fetched one has but to consider the feeling in pre-war days against the Japanese in California, the Mexicans in Texas, and the French-Canadians in New England. Moreover, the numerical impact of Jewish migrations to the United States must be objectively appraised. Seventy years ago there were in this country but a scant quarter of a million Jews; today we number close to five million. We have brought up the ratio to total population sixteen-fold! The wonder of it is, in view of the dimensions, that fractions and difficulties have been so slight. And I pass on from this phase of the problem by reiterating the question: what can we do about it? Because of business or professional jealousies shall the Jews cease practicing medicine, wind up the handling of legal affairs, or give up their businesses because an appeasement of this far-reaching nature might conceivably reduce group prejudice or make the Jew at long last persona grata?

Next to be considered is the racial dislike that is supposed to have been brought about because the Jew is an alien, a newcomer, in many respects unlike the folks among whom he has elected to live. Supposedly this has caused race friction since time immemorial. But here again we face a pretext about which we can do little or nothing. Actually the charge of being strangers in a strange land can only be answered, if answer is needed, with the natural passing of many, many years. Certainly we have no feeling of being aliens. We know we are honorable, patriotic Americans and, as a group, good citizens, of whom any group that is part and parcel of the American scene. We can explain that some of us have been in the country for two and a half centuries, but we should not delude ourselves that this is at all effective. Of course we can depart from our religion. We can, to use a Harlem expression, "pass." Assimilation would be the formal word, but assimilation is a mere euphemism for surrender, the apotheosis of appeasement.

What other pretexts remain to be considered? Times without number unimpeachable statistics have demonstrated that the allegation of disproportionate criminality among Jews is without foundation. On the contrary, there is a subnormal ratio of wrongdoers among our Jewish population. If the Gentile objects to the number of Jews in government employ—a slim total at best—will he become more friendly if it is explained that able and ambitious young Jews find it almost impossible to obtain employment with our large expanding American corporations?

And on the score of clannishness, will it be of any avail to emphasize that, if the Jew is clannish, it is not a matter of choice? With social, educational and residential restrictions operating as bottlenecks, how can there be any other result than that Jews are thrown together in countless ways and places throughout the country? We can, if it would be beneficial truthfully point out that Jews as a group are no cleverer than others—if resourcefulness must be defended and explained. Such ambition and resourcefulness as the Jew possesses, if it is to be justified, is obviously the result of centuries of struggle in a world of limited opportunity.

And finally in the long list of factors, one comes to the complicated and puzzling realm of psychology: the Gentile who looks down on the Jew because of deep, little-understood inner factors.

A liberal, educated and thoughtful Gentile first made this reaction passably clear to me. He explained that in his younger days he regarded himself as an anti-Semite and had often though back on those years, searching out the whys and wherefores. He came to the firm conclusion, he said, that he had felt an inner lack of security and that he had given himself a degree of strength and sureness, confidence and pride, when he reflected on the comforting fact that, come what may, he could regard himself as superior to the Jew. Does this seem trite and shallow? If it does, search deep into your soul and examine your own attitude toward the Negroes or other minority groups to whom you may falsely feel yourself superior.

The significance of this attitude and its psychological roots cannot be overestimated. For it must be viewed in large dimensions; groups, peoples, nations, all made insecure by the stresses and strains of modern economic life, are able to extract substantial comfort from their feeling of superiority over the weaker Jewish group. And displays of this supposed superiority constitute, in mild form, anti-Semitic prejudices; in violent form, active anti-Semitism, i.e., persecution.

(Continued Next Week)

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MARRIAGES

Garelick-Zack

The marriage of Miss Ann Zack, daughter of Bernard Zack, 5466 Park Avenue, and the late Mrs. Rebecca Zack, to L.A.C. Samuel Garelick, R.C.A.F., son of Mrs. M. Garelick, 763 Querbes Avenue, and the late M. Garelick, took place at the Bucharest Restaurant on August 15, at six o'clock, Rabbi S. Herschorn officiating. The bride was given away by her father, Bernard Zack, and her cousin, Mrs. H. Rohde. She wore a gown of white net and lace, cut on princess lines, with a heart-shaped neckline, full-length sleeves, a torso bodice, and a full skirt ending in a very long train. A finger-tip veil of net was held in place by white roses in her hair, and she carried a bible, covered with white roses and baby's breath. The matron of honor, Mrs. L. Stern, sister of the bride, wore a black chiffon gown, with a heart-shaped neckline, shirred bodice, and a full skirt trimmed with gold sequins, pink roses in her hair, and a corsage of pink roses. The best man was Alec Garelick, brother of the groom. Gladioli were used for decoration. The wedding march was played and "O, Promise Me" was sung. The reception was held at the Bucharest Restaurant where an orchestra played. Mrs. H. Rohde, cousin of the bride, wore a black net gown, a black tulle hat, and a corsage of white roses. The groom's mother wore a gown of black crepe, trimmed with beads, black net hat, and a corsage of pink roses. The honeymoon was spent in Ottawa, the bride travelling in an air-force blue suit, with black accessories. The couple are residing at 5466 Park Avenue. Out-of-town guests were Mrs. H. Rohde, and Miss Adeline Rabinoy, of New York; Misses Shirley and [illegible] Leiberth, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. B. Pollack and daughter, Frances, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Tulkoff, all of Baltimore, Md.

Bercovitch-Strulovitch (Stroll)

The marriage of Miss Jean Strulovitch (Stroll), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Strulovitch, 1133a Mount Royal Avenue East, to Max Bercovitch, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Bercovitch, 3988 Clark Street, will take place on September 5, at half-past six o'clock, Rev. H. Rutblatt officiating. The bride will be given away by her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. George Zidle, of New York. She will wear a gown of white chiffon and inserts of lace with a high neckline, full-length sleeves ending with points at the wrists, a low bodice, and a full skirt ending in a long train. Her headdress will be a finger-tip veil of tulle illusion, held in place by a tiara of white sequins and pearls, and she will carry a prayer book covered with orchids, lilies-of-the-valley, and streamers. The maid of honor, Miss Sally Goldenberg, niece of the bridegroom, will wear a gown of turquoise blue chiffon and lace cut on princess lines, with a heart-shaped neckline, short sleeves and a full skirt, a tulle and lace headdress, and will carry a colonial bouquet of red roses and sweetpeas. The flower girl, Joyce Stroll, niece of the bride, will wear a floor-length dress of blue net over pink taffeta, a headdress of blue net and sweetpeas, and will carry a nosegay of pink roses. Arthur Stroll, brother of the bride, will be best man. Mrs. George Zidle, aunt of the bride, will wear a black taffeta gown, and a headdress of orchids and net veiling. Ernie Stroll, cousin of the bride, will be page boy, in full dress. Gladioli will be used as the decorations. A reception will be held with mixed gladioli decorating the tables. The bride's mother will receive in a gown of black lace, a black turban, and a corsage of red roses. The groom's mother will wear a black lace gown, a black lace turban and a corsage of yellow roses. The couple will spend their honeymoon in New York, the bride travelling a brown tweed tailored suit, tan accessories, and a corsage of orchids. Out-of-town guests will be Mrs. Samuel Sagen, sister of the bride, of San Francisco, Calif., Mr. and Mrs. George Zidle, of New York, aunt and uncle of the bride; and Mr. and Mrs. S. Bercovitch, of New York, brother and sister-in-law of the groom.

Cooper-Dolgy

The marriage of Miss Reeva Sylvia Dolgy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dolgy, 4067 Grey Avenue, to Private Stewart Robert Cooper, R.C.A.M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Cooper, Victoria Avenue, took place quietly in the chapel of Adath Israel Synagogue on August 13 at half-past twelve o'clock, Rabbi Charles Bender officiating. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a pale blue dress, with matching shoulder-length veil, and carried a nosegay of assorted summer flowers. The maid of honor, Miss Joyce Dolgy, sister of the bride, wore a two-piece suit of yellow, a chocolate brown hat, and yellow gladioli. The best man was Joseph Cooper, brother of the groom. A small reception was held for the immediate family at the home of the bride's parents. The bride's mother received in a blue afternoon dress, wine colored velvet hat, and corsage of Johanna Hill roses. The groom's mother wore an afternoon dress of chocolate brown, matching accessories, and a corsage of Johanna Hill roses. The couple will reside in Montreal. Private Cooper is in the graduating class of medicine at McGill University.

Shapiro-Berman

The marriage of Hadassah, [illegible] West, to David R. Shapiro, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Shapiro, 215 St. Joseph Boulevard West, took place at Beal Jacob Synagogue on Sunday, August 22, at two o'clock, Rabbi S. Herschorn and Rabbi H. Wachtfogel officiating, assisted by Rev. J. Kravitz. The bride was given in marriage by her parents. She wore a long white dress of Chantilly lace, with a sweetheart neckline, long sleeves coming to points at the wrists, a tight-fitting bodice, and a full skirt falling into a long train of point d'esprit. Her coronet of pearls and rhinestones held a fingertip veil of illusion tulle, and her bouquet was of white Easter lilies and white gladioli. Mrs. Harry Pepper, sister of the bride, was her matron of honor, dressed in a long aquamarine-colored dress, with a sweetheart neckline, fitted bodice, and high gauntlets. She had a matching headdress and fingertip veil, and carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses and sweetpeas. Pte. Harold J. Rosen, R.C.A.M.C., was best man. Harry Pepper, brother-in-law of the bride, Saul Wilner, Pte. Isaac Tannenbaum, R.C.A.M.C., Harry Shkornick, Abe Spector, Morris Spector, Avrum Stone and Sol. Marowitz were ushers. Lawrence Lerman, cousin of the groom, was page-boy. The aisle of the synagogue was decorated with white satin ribbons. "Because" was sung and there was organ music. The reception was held at the synagogue. The wedding cake was cut at the bride's table which was decorated with roses, gladioli, and assorted flowers. Mrs. Berman wore an ocean-blue dress with a matching hat and veil, and a corsage of roses and white gladioli; and Mrs. Shapiro wore a lavender dress, with matching hat and veil, and a corsage of Johanna Hill roses. Mr. and Mrs. Shapiro left for St. Donat, the bride travelling in a green suit, with matching grey accessories, and a corsage of orchids. On their return, they will live at 141 Villeneuve Street West. Mr. Shapiro graduated from McGill University with a B.Sc. degree in May, 1942, and is in the second year in the faculty of medicine. Out-of-town guests were Rabbi and Mrs. L. Medjuck of Moncton, N.B.; Miss Layah Feingold, of Windsor, Ont.; and John Zalmanovitch, R.C.N.V.R., of Halifax, N.S.

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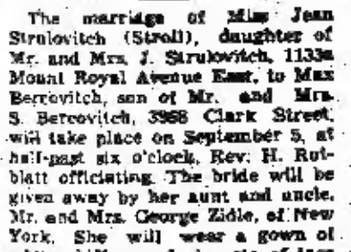

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement of Goldie, daughter of Mrs. M. Natovitch, 4566 Clark Street, and the late I. Natovitch, to Izzie, son of the late [illegible] Hutchison Street, on August 25. He was born in Radowitz, Bucovina, Austria, and came to Montreal over forty-three years ago. He is survived by his wife, Yetta Schachter; six children, Abe, Aaron, Dr. S. J. Schachter, Mrs. Aaron Schachter, Mrs. Harry Cohen, of Montreal, and Mrs. Lew Greenberg, of Ottawa; also eleven grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. Funeral service was held from the home on Thursday, August 26. Burial took place at Chevra Mishneyiz Cemetery, in Cartierville, Rabbis S. Herschorn and M. Wachtfogel officiating. Shiva at the above address.

CLASS IN COOKERY

FRUIT CAKE

one cup sugar
one cup molasses
one cup raisins
one-quarter pound butter
one-quarter pound shortening
one teaspoon cloves
two teaspoons cinnamon
one teaspoon baking soda
one cup sour milk
enough flour to make a stiff batter
two eggs

Cream sugar and butter. Add eggs well beaten, and molasses. Beat well. Add raisins, cloves, cinnamon, baking soda dissolved in a little warm water, sifted flour, alternately with sour milk. Bake at 325 degrees for two hours. This makes two loaves.

Mrs. Louis J. Notkin,
5584 Woodbury Avenue, Montreal.

RICE PUDDING

one-half pound rice
one cup raisins
one apple, shredded
less than one-half cup sugar
few drops vanilla
cinnamon
salt to taste
one cup milk
two eggs

Cook rice, add all ingredients and mix well. Place in a baking dish, into which butter has been melted, and bake in a hot oven for one-half hour.

Mrs. Frank Goldberg,
364 Crawford Street, Toronto.

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Mrs. Ben. Plotnick and daughter, Roslyn, aged five, 5498 Casgrain Street, Montreal. Morris Plotnick, 5380 St. Urbain Street, is the grandparent.
—Society Photo

Mr. and Mrs. N. Molson, is announced, the wedding to take place in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Iserman, 5144 Jeanne Mance Street, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Lily, to Mac, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bender, Legaie Avenue, the marriage to take place September [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Coss, 4170 Wilson Avenue, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Joy Hilda, to Isidore Elkin, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Elkin, de l'Epee Avenue, the wedding to take place in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Kaplansky, 4389 City Hall Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Goldie, to Samuel, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Singer, Hutchison Street.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Paull, 71 Maplewood Avenue, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Anna, to Dr. Menard Gertler, R.C.A.M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gertler, of Saskatoon, Sask., to take place on Saturday, September 4, at half-past eight o'clock, at the Montefiore Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Sid. Hyams, of London, England, and 2767 Maplewood Avenue, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Doreen, to Private Joseph Berman, R.C.A.M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Berman, de l'Epee Avenue, to take place on Tuesday, September 14, at Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue, at half past seven o'clock. Miss Hyams, who will receive her B.Sc. degree at the convocation at McGill University in October, will do graduate work at McGill, and is on the executive of the Maccabean Circle. Pte. Berman will graduate from McGill in November, in the faculty of medicine.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Plotnick (nee Freda Rubin), Sherbrooke Street West, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 24, a son, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. S. Rubin, Hutchison Street; and Myer Plotnick, Park Avenue, and the late Mrs. Plotnick.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Greenspon (nee Florence Denenberg), of Alexandria, Ont., at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 25, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Diamond (nee Clara Rosenberg), Decarie Boulevard, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Saturday, August 14, a son, Leonard Robert. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. L. Rosenberg, of Chatham, N.B.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Moe Segal (nee Rose Lann), St. Joseph Boulevard West, at the Woman's General Hospital, on August 23, a daughter, Patricia. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. R. Lann, Clark Street; and Mr. and Mrs. I. Segal, Jeanne Mance Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob M. Rosenfeld (nee Eva Goldberg), Bernard Avenue West, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 26, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Greenstone (nee Gerry Klein), Maplewood Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Wednesday, August 11, a daughter, Arlene Frances, grandchild of Mrs. A. Greenstone, Esplanade Avenue, and the late A. Greenstone and Mr. and Mrs. J. Klein, St. Urbain Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Liverman (nee Sylvia Geringer), 2070 Van Horne Avenue, a son, on Friday, August 27, at the Royal Victoria Hospital. Grandparents are Mrs. and Mrs. Charles Geringer, Champagneur Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. H. Liverman, Hutchison Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Pinsky (nee Sophie Chirnomas), Jeanne Mance Street, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 27, a daughter. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. G. Pecofsky, City Hall Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. M. Chirnomas, Belanger Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Posner (nee Sylvia Jacobson), Esplanade Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 28, a daughter, grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. J. Jacobson, Esplanade Avenue; and S. Posner, Jeanne Mance Street, and the late Mrs. Posner.

Born, to Dr. and Mrs. Jack Rubin (nee Helen Park), Van Horne Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 30, a daughter, Judith Leba. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Park, Queen Mary Road; and Mrs. F. Rubin, Jeanne Mance Street.

Born, to L.A.C. and Mrs. I. Winstan (nee Rose Herman), City Hall Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 28, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Krakower (nee Lottie Ratkin), Champagneur Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 29, a son, Stephen Norman, brother of Howard. Grandparents are Mrs. C. Krakower, Jeanne Mance Street; and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Ratkin, Champagneur Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Cohenta (nee Sara Lillian Taren), McEachran Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, a son, Ross Edward Taren. Grandparents are

Fred Irwin, aged two, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Herscovitch, 2940 Van Horne Avenue, Montreal; grandson of Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohen, 5421 Canterbury Avenue; and of Mrs. [illegible]
—Society Photo

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Cohenta, Clark Street; great-grandmother, Mrs. B. Taren, Esplanade Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Moe Bloomfield (nee Sarah Ilovitch), Fairmount Street West, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Saturday, August 28, a daughter, Arlina, sister of Roslyn. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Julius Ilovitch, Jeanne Mance Street; and Mr. and Mrs. I. Bloomfield, Fairmount Street West.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lowe (nee Sarah Farovitch), Clark Street, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 12, a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Farovitch, de Bullion Street; and Mr. and Mrs. H. Lowe, St. Urbain Street.

DEATHS

Bella Latt, widow of the late David Latt, died on Thursday, August 26. She is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Louis A. Sendel, and two grandchildren, Rhoda and Dorothy. Funeral service was held from Paperman and Sons on Friday, August 27, Rabbi Julius Berger officiating. Burial at King Edward Cemetery. Shiva at 5073 Victoria Avenue.

Annie Yarosky, age 61, widow of the late Michael Yarosky, died at the Woman's General Hospital, on Saturday, August 28. She is survived by two sons, Harry and Moe; and four grandchildren, Connie, Harvey, Roslyn, and Melvyn Yarosky. Funeral was held from Paperman and Sons on Sunday, August 29. Burial took place at the Canadian Hebrew Sick Benefit Cemetery, Rabbi S. Herschorn officiating. Shiva at 5114 Park Avenue.

Jack Berger, age 68, died at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on August 28. He is survived by his wife, Dora Zaidin; three sons, Philip, and Ben, of Minneapolis, and Harold, of Montreal; three daughters, Betty, Jean, and Mrs. P. S. Wise, of Montreal; and two grandchildren, Stephen Berger and Richard Wire. Funeral service took place from Paperman and Sons on Sunday, August 29. Burial at Dominion Hebrew Sick Benefit Cemetery, Rabbi M. Mandelcorn officiating. Shiva at 1563 Ducharme Avenue.

Marcus Hirsh Schachter, aged 77, died at his residence, 6421

Naval Expert Gets Medal For Salvage Work

Capt. Edward Ellsberg, USNR, engineer and author and one of the outstanding naval salvage experts in the world, was decorated with the Medal of the Legion of Merit for his work in raising sunken drydocks in Bizerta, Tunisia, and otherwise damaged vessels in the North African area.

The Massawa drydocks, one capable of taking 10,000-ton freighters and the other for destroyer-class vessels, were sunk by the Italians before they withdrew from the port in 1941, who set off twenty-pound dynamite charges in each of the eight compartments. Seven of the compartments had huge holes in the bottom, but Captain Ellsberg, who volunteered for duty the day after Pearl Harbor, worked out a system of pumping air into undamaged sidewall compartments, raising the big drydock in nine days. It had been considered unsalvagable.

After the Allied invasion of North Africa he served in that sector, clearing the clogged harbors quickly for the use of U.S. vessels. Some months ago, suffering from bad health, he was returned to the United States, and is now on duty as officer in charge of inspection for Rear Admiral James M. Irish, Naval Supervisor of Shipbuilding in New York, who presented the medal in his office at 11 Broadway, New York, on behalf of naval authorities in Washington.

Captain Ellsberg said he did not believe white men had ever performed before such difficult tasks as did his force of men employed on the drydocks, sometimes in heat as high as 163 and humidity of 99 per cent. The only form of casualty on the job resulted from a virulent form of prickly heat that became infected, and on several occasions caused the hospitalization of a large percentage of his force.

Later the smaller drydock was raised and then came the task of raising five scuttled merchant vessels and the opening of the harbor as the only important ship repair centre in the entire region with the exception of Alexandria. Allied merchant vessels came pouring into the harbor, and occasionally a naval craft, all to be cleaned, repaired and turned out as quickly as possible to avoid a breakdown of the transport system.

Captain Ellsberg said the war had developed maritime salvage to an extent far surpassing any program of the past, and that in the later activities in North Africa every torpedoed or bombed ship that remained afloat long enough for the salvors to reach her and start work was saved and repaired, with only one exception.

His award citation, signed by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, was for meritorious conduct and outstanding service. He has also been commended by the British Admiralty for saving two British warships.

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Social Notes — Toronto

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Krangle and daughter, Merle Linda, Winnett Avenue, have returned home after spending the summer at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Paulin and son, Stanley, Ava Road, spent their vacation at Port Sydney, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Goingorten and children, Lawrence and Barrie, Connaught Circle, were at Jackson's Point for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnett E. Laxer and daughter, Carole Louise, Walmer Road, are back from their summer home at Lake Simcoe.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Fisher and daughter, Barbara, Lonsdale Road, were at Roche's Point for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tator, Wembley Road, were at Roche's Point for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rosenfeld and children, Margot and William, Standish Avenue, have returned from Roche's Point where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Dunkelman and son, Frederic, Burnside Drive, have returned from Roche's Point where they spent the season.

Mrs. Harry L. Fogler, Glen Road, spent her vacation at Norloch Lodge, Dwight Lake of Bays, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bershoran and family, Claxton Boulevard, are back from their summer cottage at Jackson's Point.

Mrs. L. Freed and Mrs. Ralph L. Crollick, Kendal Avenue, had as their guests the former's brother, Jacob Heller, of Boston, Mass., and Rabbi and Mrs. M. Forman and Miss Marion Crollick, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Nussbaum, Rosedale Heights Drive, have returned from a trip to New York.

Pte. and Mrs. Lorbe Green, Bathurst Street, are spending a month in Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Goldstein and daughters, Gloria and Delphine, Strathallan Boulevard, have returned from a trip to Montreal.

Mrs. Louis Kewit, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Newman, 2002 Bathurst Street.

Mrs. H. Manuis, Russell Hill Road, is back from Tent City where she spent the season.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and children, [illegible] Street, are back from their summer cottage at Big Cedar Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goldman and son, Hartley, 136 Raglan Avenue, are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. L. Goldberg at their summer home at Port Credit.

Mrs. Leo A. Muldrew, Higbourne Road, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. R. Allender, of Detroit, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hertzman and family, Lyndhurst Avenue, have returned from their summer cottage at Big Cedar Point.

Mrs. C. Michaels, of Montreal, Que., has returned home after visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosenthal, Russell Hill Road.

Mrs. Israel Singer, Kendal Avenue, spent a few days in Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. M. H. Book and sons, David and Stephen, of Boston, Mass., have returned home after visiting the former's parents, Dr. and Mrs. L. J. Solway, Madison Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Gould, 1747 Bathurst Street, are on holiday at Port Credit, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Louis Goldberg.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Arnold and family, Killarney Road, have returned from their summer cottage at Roche's Point.

Mrs. Ralph Savein and children, Barbara and Norman, Roxton Road, have returned home after spending the summer at Port Dalhousie.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Skulman and daughter, Heather, Bathurst Street, have returned from Jackson's Point where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Ginsberg and family, Whitmore Avenue, have returned from their summer cottage at Jackson's Point.

Dr. and Mrs. David Eisen, Palmerston Boulevard, spent several days at Norloch Lodge, Dwight Lake of Bays, Muskoka.

George W. Cohen, of Montreal, was a guest at the home of Mrs. I. Centner, Rochester Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Tepperman and family, Leanmount Drive, are back from their summer home at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goldstein and family, Strathallan Boulevard, have returned from their summer home at Oro Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Silver, Bathurst Street, were at Norloch Lodge, Dwight Lake of Bays, Muskoka.

Mrs. J. B. Salsberg, Davenport Road, was on vacation at Norloch Lodge, Dwight Lake of Bays, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Cooper, Boulton Drive, are back from their summer home at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Rosenberg and sons, Louis and Richard, Castleview Avenue, are back from Crystal Beach, where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Eisenberg and family, Rosemary Road, are back from their summer cottage at Roche's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Dworkin and family, Rusholme Road, have returned from Roche's Point where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Warsh, Arlington Avenue, spent the summer at Roche's Point.

Samuel Jacobs, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is visiting his sister, Mrs. A. Simonsky, Brunswick Avenue.

Mrs. H. Altman, 2 Holton Street, is at The Carlsbad Springs, Carlsbad.

Mrs. Samuel Dale and son, Barrie, Augusta Avenue, were at Bronte, for the summer.

Mrs. E. Frankel, Barton Avenue, was on vacation at Norloch Lodge, Dwight Lake of Bays, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Rumack, Palmerston Boulevard, spent the summer at Roche's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard A. Sachter and son, Robert, formerly of 35 Camberwell Road, have moved to their new home at 202 Vesta Drive.

Dr. and Mrs. John Sobaloff and family, Palmerston Boulevard, have returned from Roche's Point where they spent the summer season.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Latowsky and family, Rusholme Drive, are back from their summer home at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Slitsky and family, Spadina Avenue, are back from Jackson's Point where they spent the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Cooper and family, Douglas Drive, are back from their summer home at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Freedman and family, Palmerston Boulevard, are back from Jackson's Point where they spent the season.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Richmond and family, Rusholme Road, are back after spending the summer at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Firestone and children, Bathurst Street, have returned from Rocky's Point, where they spent the season.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and children, [illegible] Street, are back from their summer cottage at Big Cedar Point.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Bloom and daughter, Phyllis, Brookfield Avenue were at Jackson's Point for the season.

Mrs. Louis Adelberg, Palmerston Boulevard, and her grandson, David Sunshine, are spending a week at Jackson's Point.

Sgt. Albert Waxer has returned to Nanaimo, B.C., after spending his furlough in Toronto.

Mrs. J. Cronsberg and children, Linda and Ned, Bathurst Street, have returned from Jackson's Point where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Cohen and sons, Ronald, Charles, and Arnold, Westmount Avenue, have returned from their summer cottage at Big Cedar Point.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Freeman and family, Glenayr Road, are back from their summer cottage at Belle Ayr Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Gould and Miss Margaret Gould, Rusholme Road, have returned home after spending their vacation at Lakeside House, Jackson's Point.

Dr. and Mrs. B. B. Conway have taken up residence at 10 Cardinal Place.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hamber, Glenholme Avenue, are on vacation in Algonquin Park.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Stulberg and family, Mt. Pleasant Road, have returned from their summer cottage at Jackson's Point.

Miss Debby Rosenbloom, of Los Angeles, Cal., is visiting her brothers-in-law and sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Greenberg, Dewbourne Avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Alexander, Eglinton Avenue West.

Mrs. Albert Waxer, Strathallan Boulevard, has returned from Montreal.

Mrs. Murray Cooper and daughters, Jan and Millicent, of New York, have gone home, having spent the summer with Mr. and Mrs. B. Cooper at their summer home at Jackson's Point.

Miss Reta Goldman, 135 Raglan Avenue, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Louis Goldberg, at their summer home at Port Credit.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Kewit, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, spent a few days with the former's brother-in-law, and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Newman, Bathurst Street, before going to Mary Lake, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Caplan and family, Nassau Street, have returned from Jackson's Point where they spent the summer.

Miss Selma Segal, Davenport Road, is spending two weeks in New York.

Gunner Samuel Zimmer, R.C.A., of Dartmouth, N.S., is visiting his mother, Mrs. A. Zimmer, Borden Street.

Miss Joan Klein, Oxford Street, spent three weeks in New York.

Mrs. Ruth Langer and sons, Sheldon and Allan, McCaul Street, returned from their vacation at Midland.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Gluskin and son, Ira, Shaw Street, have returned home after spending the summer at Jackson's Point.

Pte. and Mrs. Morris Zimmerman spent a week with the former's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Rosenberg, of Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. M. Gorman and daughter, Doreen, Grace Street, have returned from Camden, N.J., where they visited the former's brother-in-law and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. I. Feldman.

Mrs. R. Maskow, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. I. Levenson, Palmerston Boulevard, and Mrs. A. Zimmer, Borden Street.

Miss Yetta Bede, Markham Street, has returned from Yarmouth, N.S., where she spent a month with her brother-in-law and sister, Sgt. and Mrs. P. Sigal.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Geller and son, Edward, Brunswick Avenue, have returned from Belle Ewart where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Freedman and family, Crawford Street, are back from their summer cottage at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Shugar and son, Owen, 466 Grace Street, have returned from Roche's Point where they spent the summer.

Mrs. S. Barsh and daughters, Geraldine and Sandra, of Detroit, Mich., are visiting the former's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. H. Steinberg, 838 Shaw Street.

Mrs. Al. Grimson and son, Norton, of Sudbury, formerly of Toronto, have returned home after visiting relatives here.

Misses Thelma Sunshine, Robert Street, and Mildred Bennett, Lanpax Avenue, have returned from a two weeks' vacation at Crystal Beach.

Harry Grossman, of Denver, Col., is visiting his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. H. Eisen, Dovercourt Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Banach and daughter, Linda, Beverley Street, are back from Tent City, where they spent the season.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Eisen and children, Helen and Leonard, Davenport Road, have returned from Lake Rosseau, where they spent the summer.

Mrs. Sam Mintz, 197 Manning Avenue, has returned home after spending the summer in the Laurentian Mountains with her sister, Mrs. S. Migicovsky. Mr. Mintz joined his wife and they spent several days in Montreal before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pearl and son, Allan, Borden Street, were at Jackson's Point for the season.

Mrs. Joseph Somers and children, Shaw Street, were at Jackson's Point for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Samuel, Huron Street, were at Jackson's Point for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Swartz and family, Grace Street, are back from Jackson's Point where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. May, 222 Dovercourt Road, spent their vacation at Mary Lake, Muskoka.

Mrs. Morty Carp, of Chatham, Ont., (nee Eve Osheroff, formerly of Toronto), visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Osheroff, Brunswick Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Shuster, Shaw Street, have returned from their vacation at Midland and the Thirty Thousand Islands.

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E. B. Berkun, of Buffalo, N.Y., is on vacation at Lakeside House, Jackson's Point.

Mrs. A. Aronowitz and family, Major Street, are back from Jackson's Point where they spent the summer.

Miss Toby Sugar, 135 Brunswick Avenue, has returned from Monteith Inn, Lake Rosseau, Muskoka.

Joseph Yeshinsky, of Detroit, Mich., is stopping at Lakeside House, Jackson's Point, Ont.

Miss Frances Silverberg, Beverley Street, has returned from her vacation at Monteith Inn, Lake Rosseau, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Deube and family, Bloor Street West, are back from Jackson's Point where they spent the summer.

Miss Bessie Brown, of Kincardine, is stopping at Lakeside House, Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Lightstone and family, formerly of 185 Beverley Street, have moved to their new home at 477 Euclid Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Shrenzer, 741 Avenue Road, will be at home on Sunday, September 12, from [illegible] to [illegible] p.m. [illegible] Street, [illegible] Avenue, [illegible] Avenue, [illegible] Avenue

New Jewish Group Opposes National State, Issues Statement

In its first statement of principles, the recently organized American Council for Judaism, Inc., appealed to the United Nations for the earliest possible repatriation or resettlement under the best possible conditions of all peoples uprooted *from* their homes by the Axis powers.

The statement, appearing over the signatures of more than one hundred Jewish leaders from all parts of the U.S. criticized attempts by other groups to establish a national Jewish State and a Jewish army of statelessand Palestinian Jews. It expressed a hope for the ultimate establishment of a democratic autonomous government in Palestine, "where Jews, Moslems and Christians shall be justly represented."

The council was formed last April under the leadership of Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia industrialist and philanthropist, and in the interim has been gathering the support of Jewish leaders throughout the country. Jewish leaders from twenty-nine States and the District of Columbia were listed among those endorsing the statement of principles.

The council was formed, the statement declared, "to present the views of Americans of Jewish faith on problems affecting the future of world Jewry as well as their own lives in the present hour of world confusion." For those Jews, it added, "we ask only this: equality of rights and obligations with their fellow-nationals."

The council reaffirmed the truth that the Jews of the world shared the common traditions and ethical concepts which find their derivation in the same religious source. For countless generation, it said, "Hear, O Israel, the Lord of our God, the Lord is one," had been the cry uniting "all Jews in trial and tribulation, in suffering, hunger, [illegible] in despair and in achievement."

[illegible] the council-members said that they believed "implicitly in the fundamentals of democracy, rooted, as they are, in moralities and transcend race and state, and endow the individual with rights for which he is answerable only to God."

"For centuries Jews have considered themselves nationals of those countries in which they have lived," said the members. "Whenever free to do so, they have assumed, and will again assume, full responsibilities of citizenship in accordance with the ancient Jewish command, 'the law of the land is the law.'"

American Jews, the council said, hoped that in the peace the old principle of minority rights would be supplanted by the more modern principle of equality and freedom for the individual. Their interest is in the individual Jew in countries where the minority principle prevailed should not be confused, it said, with acceptance of that East European political concept.

After emphasizing that the Jews had been the most brutally attacked victims of the Axis, the council said it believed that the Jew would rise or fall with the extension or contraction of the great liberal forces of civilization, adding that "by relying upon the broad, religious principles inherent in a democracy and implementing them whenever possible, we join our forces with those of all lovers of freedom; strengthened, in that we do not stand segregated and alone upon exclusive demands."

In addition to seeking repatriation and resettlement of refugees after the war, the council asked that the United Nations persevere in their efforts to provide immediate sanctuary for refugees of all faiths, political beliefs and national origins.

"Palestine," the statement went on, "has contributed in a tangible way to the alleviation of the present catastrophe in Jewish life by providing a refuge for a part of Europe's persecuted Jews. We hope it will continue as one of the places for such resettlement, for it has been clearly demonstrated that practical colonizing can be done, universities built, scientific agriculture extended, commerce intensified and culture developed.

"We oppose the effort to establish a national Jewish State in Palestine or anywhere else as a philosophy of defeatism, and one which does not offer a practical solution of the Jewish problem. We dissent from all those related doctrines that stress the racialism, the nationalism and the theoretical homelessness of the Jews."

If it were not for the intrusion of Jewish national statehood, the council said, Palestine would today be sheltering more refugees from Nazi Germany.

The very insistence upon a Jewish army has led to the raising of barriers against our unfortunate brethren," the council said. "There never was a need for such an army. There has always been ample opportunity for Jews to fight side by side with those of other faiths in the armies of the United Nations."

In addition to Mr. Rosenwald, officers of the council include: vice-presidents, Rabbi Louis Binstock of Chicago, Fred F. Florence of Dallas, Ralph W. Mack of Cincinnati, Rabbi Irving F. Reichert, of San Francisco, and Rabbi Louis Wolsey, of Philadelphia; treasurer, D. Hayes Solis-Cohen of Philadelphia; executive director, Rabbi Elmer Berger of Philadelphia.

"HITLER'S TEN-YEAR WAR ON JEWS" SHOWS THREE MILLION GONE

(Continued from Page One)

Nazi satellites of Slovakia, Croatia, Hungary [illegible] as a place of refuge. Some have managed to enter the country, but most of those who attempt it are stopped by frontier guards and sent back."

But in the twenty-three other countries under Nazi occupation or domination there is no asylum for Jews, the report says. In Lithuania alone, it asserts, of 145,000 Jews in the country when the war began, there are now no more than 30,000. Fewer than 10 per cent of the missing 115,000 made good their escape to the Soviet Union; the rest were slain, according to the Institute's information.

Similarly, Poland, with a pre-war Jewish population of 3,300,000, is reported to have no more than 1,200,000 left and they are living in gruesome subjugation and are systematically being starved to death, the report says. Probably no less than 1,600,00 Polish Jews have been exterminated and 500,000 escaped or were evacuated to Russia, it adds.

How the process of extermination was carried out, with mass deportations to the East under conditions which caused thousands to die en route to extermination centers in Poland, is detailed in a table showing the toll taken in sixteen countries. A breakdown follows:

Country	Total Dead	Mass Murder	*Other Causes
Germany	110,000	15,000	95,000
Poland	1,100,000	1,000,000	100,000
U. S. S. R.			
Occupied	950,000	575,000	375,000
Lithuania	105,000	100,000	5,000
Latvia	45,000	41,000	3,000
Austria	10,500	1,500	12,000
Rumania	287,000	150,000	137,000
Yugoslavia	35,000	15,000	20,000
France	10,500	3,000	13,500
Belgium	20,000	—	20,000
Holland	15,000	—	15,000
France	60,000	2,000	62,000
Czechoslovakia	64,500	7,000	72,000
Danzig	250	—	250
Estonia	2,000	1,000	—
Norway	500	—	500
Totals	1,839,250	1,701,500	1,327,250

(*) Other causes include deaths during or following deportation, deaths resulting from starvation and epidemics and deaths in actual warfare. Broken down the totals are 345,000 dead during deportations, 740,750 dead of starvation or epidemics and 235,000 in actual warfare. Of the latter 100,000 perished in Poland, 125,000 in the Soviet, 2,000 in Yugoslavia, 2,000 in Greece and 5,000 in France.

The report states that one-half of all deportees have no chance of survival. The official German figures are said to admit that up to 30 per cent of the deportees die en route. In addition, conditions at the places of destination are deliberately designed to make survival difficult. Some 20 per cent of the deportees who arrive at their destination must, therefore, be reckoned among the dead, it is reported.

And those still living under Nazi domination who have not yet been deported, the Institute says, are not permitted medical help if they are under five or more than forty-five because of the shortage of doctors.

Month Of August, '43

By Merriam Modell, In The New Yorker

As she did the last patch of linoleum, the bit in front of the door, Mrs. Harrison's rear end was out on the porch. She made a final semicircle with her scrub brush and sat back on her heels. "There, that's that," she said.

Mr. Harrison, wearing nothing but a pair of bathing trunks, was sitting in a canvas porch chair reading a paper and smoking his pipe. He pulled the pipe out of his mouth. "I should think on a hot afternoon, the last one we're going to be here this season, you'd find something better to do than scrub the whole cottage inside out," he said.

A breeze blew the damp soap smell of the floors toward Mrs. Harrison and she sniffed appreciatively. "You were the one lent them the cottage," she said. "The place's got to look decent, doesn't it?" She sensed a protest coming and hastened to add, "Now, George, I'm glad you did. I'm real glad you thought to do it."

"We won't be using the place, Grace. No use letting the month of August go to waste."

Mrs. Harrison pulled herself up, holding onto the leg of a rustic porch table. "I'm glad you did," she said again. "She looked so happy when you suggested it."

Mr. Harrison watched a curl of smoke from his pipe. "Gets them out of the city. Brooklyn Heights is no summer resort and don't let anyone tell you different."

"It was their friends," Grace Harrison reminded him. "She told us several times she couldn't bear the expression on their faces any more, everyone knowing. That was the worst, she said."

Mr. Harrison nodded. "Her eyes were wet when she said she'd come. 'Up at your lake,' she said, 'nobody'll know about it.'"

Mrs. Harrison tapped her lip. "I'm going to leave directions on top of the oil stove. You can't tell, maybe she never used one in her life."

"Maybe so." Mr. Harrison folded the paper neatly in its original creases and knocked out his pipe. "Now for our swim, Grace."

"Wait a minute and I'll get into my suit," Mrs. Harrison said, and went inside. We've owned Lake View Cottage so long that I don't really see the place any more, she thought, except the *first* day we come each year, and like now, when a stranger is about to see it. It was a nice little place, nicer, she still thought, than any of the others in the development, although it wasn't as close to the bathing beach as some. That was because the members hadn't bought that strip of lake front when the cottage was built. It wasn't until two years later that Russ Hanson had got them all together and they had voted to chip in for the first payment and so much a year. It had all been paid up eight years ago; now there was just two dollars' dues annually to keep up the dock and the three community rowboats and to pay for a load of fine white gravel every so often. Such a fuss Russ Hanson had made, though. Crescent Beach Lake Club had more rules and regulations than you could shake a stick at. Not that anybody paid much attention to the rules, except . . . She pulled at the shoulder strap of her black woolen bathing suit, pinning it firmly to the strap of her brassiere. Except . . . Mrs. Harrison drew her breath in sharply. She stood there a moment, quite still, then frowned vigorously. "That will fix them," she said aloud.

The Harrisons walked together down to the beach. When they arrived, they found twelve other people there — about the usual number except on holidays. Everyone greeted them and Mr. Harrison responded genially, but Mrs. Harrison felt suddenly as if all her neighbors were strangers. She just said, "Hi," and followed her husband to the water's edge. As usual, he jumped in before she did, but she outlasted him, swimming a tremendous circle in solemn breast stroke before she came out.

Mrs. Harrison waited until Fridell Strafford stopped giggling at something Herb Washley was telling her. Then she said to the group on the beach, "We're leaving tonight, you know, folks."

Mr. Harrison, shaking the sand out of his sneakers, added, "Yup, back to the old grind."

Mrs. Harrison said, "Yes, back early this year—the war, you know. Uh, folks, we loaned our cottage to some friends for August. We'd appreciate it if you showed them the ropes, kind of."

Everybody nodded.

"Tell them when the Dugan man comes and how to order from Pryet's and about the mail, hah?"

Mr. Harrison laughed. "Grace is scared Mrs. Levy won't know how to light the oil stove. Grace left directions, but if Mrs. Levy can't read the writing, which wouldn't surprise me, will one of you ladies show her so she won't burn the cottage down?"

There was a sudden silence, and before anyone else could break it, Mrs. Harrison went on, "I met her doing Red Cross work. She's a fine woman. She sold us tickets to a party they gave at their apartment for bombed-out children. She and her husband should get here on the nine-forty-five in the morning."

"What was the name?" Herb Washley asked. "Come again."

Mrs. Harrison told him. "Levy L-e-v-y. We invited them because otherwise they wouldn't get away at all this summer. Mr. Levy's kind of peaked. You see," she added, with dreadful clarity, "their only boy was killed this May in Africa." Without another word she squeezed the last bit of the water from the skirt of her bathing suit and started toward the cottage. Mr. Harrison followed her, his face very red.

"Grace," he said when they couldn't be heard by the people on the beach, "listen here, Grace! Mrs. Levy told you they didn't want anyone to know about the boy. That's why they were anxious to come here, because no one would know."

She turned on him, almost pushing him off the narrow path. "You'd like them to have a swim in the lake if they should happen to want one, wouldn't you?"

Mr. Harrison didn't get a chance to answer because Russ Hanson hailed him. Mrs. Harrison plodded up to the house by herself.

Russ wanted to know where the lawn mower would be after they left. Borrowing it wasn't a wartime emergency; Russ hadn't ever owned a lawn mower. Mr. Harrison took him to the cellar to show him and then Russ asked where the house key would be. Mr. Harrison said he didn't have to worry about that because the cottage would be open for the month of August, some friends of theirs were arriving in the morning. "A Mr. and Mrs. Levy."

Russ choked.

Mr. Harrison said, "Yup, we wanted them to have a vacation." His voice became ringing, much louder. "Their only boy, Sidney, was killed in Africa a couple of months ago."

A little later he came through the front door, wet sneakers and all. Mrs. Harrison couldn't remember when she and her husband had stood around like that, not being able to look each other in the eye.

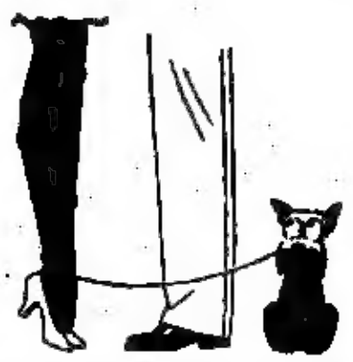
Refugees Bring Diamond Industry To Cuba

Diamonds are being cut and polished in Cuba for the first time as a direct result of the war, thus providing the island with a new industry.

Some twenty shops, employing between 800 and 900 workers, have been established by Jewish refugees who formerly carried on this business in Holland and Belgium and by local residents. In accordance with present labor laws, 50 per cent of the workers are Cubans learning the trade. This percentage will undoubtedly increase as Cubans become more expert. The wages paid are fair. Machinery to equip the shops was made in Cuba.

Gem diamonds of a relatively low grade constitute the bulk of the business, according to owners of the shops. Some 1,500 carats are imported weekly from New York, the shops in Cuba dealing exclusively with jewelry firms in that city. A customs duty of 3 per cent paid on the stones imported into Cuba is made negligible by a 95 per cent drawback, since the diamonds are brought in only for processing and reshipped immediately to the United States market.

While diamond cutting and polishing has opened up a modest field of employment in Cuba, the majority of the shop owners are awaiting visas for the United States and some are frank in stating they will return to Europe when the war is over. However, some local capital has been invested with the idea of permanent operations.



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GOOD NEWS FOR TEA DRINKERS

So many people in Canada drink tea that there will be a genuine feeling of satisfaction that more of it will be available for home rations after September 2nd. The Ration Board has decided this can be done because the safety of the sea route from Ceylon has so vastly improved. The millions of 'SALADA' lovers have just cause for rejoicing.

WARNING

COAL SCARCE NEXT WINTER !!!

Prepare your home now for adequate warmth with smaller fuel consumption

TO SAVE COAL CHECK THESE POINTS

✓ HOW TO GET MORE HEAT

Pipes and furnaces must be clean, and grates in good order. If one or two rooms are hard to heat, you are wasting fuel. A minor adjustment can probably remedy this. Have a competent man check your heating system, and make necessary repairs. Insulate your furnace and pipes where necessary.

✓ HOW TO AVOID HEAT LOSSES

Storm windows and doors must fit snugly and be weatherstripped. Lack of storm windows can cause as much as 20% heat loss. Caulking should be done around windows, doors and in cracks in brick work (some hardware stores have caulking guns for rent). Broken glass should be replaced, and loose panes puttied. Small expenditures on such work will save much fuel.

✓ HOW TO SAVE STILL MORE

You can save fuel and money by having your home properly insulated. It is a proven fact that in many homes lack of adequate insulation (including storm windows) results in unnecessary consumption of fuel—up to as much as 50%. Write for later instructions on how to fire your furnace properly.

HAVE YOUR HOME INSPECTED FOR HEATING AND INSULATION DEFECTS

Get advice now! Skilled workmen and supplies are scarce. If you delay in getting your home ready for winter you may not be able to get the services you need.

Save one ton in five

[redacted]

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George W. Cohen, *Manager*.

I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1943 VOL. XXV, No. 48

Brutalized German Youth

"On Them Will Depend The Character And Destiny Of Germany"

By Jacob Lestchinsky

Lengthy debates have gone on in the United States as to whether eighteen and nineteen-year-old boys should be sent to the battle-fronts. One group of doctors maintains that the nervous systems of this age-group are too delicate and not sufficiently hardened to withstand the shock of participating in active combat which would leave its mark on them for life. The opposite point of view is taken by a second group of medical authorities who declare that boys of this age, free from worries about wife and children, unburdened with the care of families and with more enthusiasm for the courageous and heroic life, will make better fighters and will soon forget the psychological shock of battle experiences.

Hitler never showed this concern for the young. Into his chariot of death he has harnessed not only eighteen-year-olds but seventeen-year-olds. According to dispatches from the Russian front these young Hitlerites are the most dangerous, daring and ferocious of the Nazi troops. Hitler began their training in ferocity when they were seven or eight years old. He well knew that in [illegible] the millions into war [illegible] necessary to raise a generation [illegible] would be no pity [illegible] quality they [illegible] these boys, and [illegible] these children must be hardened physically and indoctrinated with a lust for battle and individual bravery, and a disregard for danger that would make them fight to the last drop of blood.

A glance at the Nazi system of education shows how carefully it was planned to prepare for war. The basic idea of the Nazi system of education is to take children away from their parents. Parents cherish their children, surround them with love, caress them—and weaken them. Therefore children must be removed from the influence of home and brought under the influence of the Hitler-youth organizations. There the atmosphere is entirely different and the eight-year-old is confronted with a much more Spartan world. He must learn to leap deep trenches, to scale precipitous heights, to plunge into icy water, to risk life and limb many times a day.

Up to 1932, when membership in the Hitlerjugend was voluntary, there were few members. The Catholic and Socialist youth organizations had upwards of 5,000,000 members while Hitlerjugend had no more than 50,000. As soon as the Nazis came into power they began to force the disbanding of all non-Nazi groups and issued regulations requiring all young people to become members of the Nazi organizations. Those who failed to join were severely punished and before long the entire generation of German children from eight to ten were subjected to the Hitler system of education and enslaved to Hitler's grotesque ideas.

The reports that come from the various battlefronts stress that the German soldier of maturer years is more humane and more generous than the young soldier who knows no restraint, is savage, dangerous and a devout Nazi. Reports from the Jewish ghettos in the occupied countries make it clear too that the most brutal slaughters and the most merciless tortures are inflicted by the young Germans, the ones who were trained in Hitler's system of education during the last ten years. On the rare occasion when a soldier might evidence some humanitarian feelings, there is no doubt that he is of the older generation. The young German, hardened in the school of Nazism, would never be guilty of such weakness.

One of the principal tenets in the Nazi educational system is that children, beginning with the age of eight, should have no fear of death. Life's purpose is to be brave, to fight so that Germany may become the most powerful nation on earth and the German people the rulers of the world.

To this end, the German child must be hardened. In the dead of winter children are compelled to plunge into icy streams. Those who hesitate are branded as worthless cowards — and no child wants to be considered inferior to his comrade in courage and heroism. At the age of fourteen children are given arms to accustom them to the feel of deadly weapons. Even in the kindergartens the four and five-year-olds are steeped in an atmosphere of Hitlerism, chauvinism, anti-Semitism and contempt for other nations. Already at that tender age they [illegible] and military affairs. At times, children are taken entirely away from their parents and put under the control of the Nazi organizations. Here begins the intensive physical and spiritual training intended to turn out perfect slaves for Hitler's Reich.

Complete dedication to Hitler, even to the sacrifice of one's life, is the chief line which is taught in schools and youth-groups. Any tendency to pity, weakness, or sympathy with the sufferings of others is ruthlessly stamped out. Sadism and the torturing of one's enemies are glorified as courage and bravery and are held up as the highest standards of kultur.

In Howard K. Smith's book, Last Train From Berlin, which has been so highly praised by the American press, the author states his conviction that the German youth is as dangerous as a cholera epidemic, and that they are impatient to play their part as quickly as possible. The author confesses that the sight of a marching group of Hitlerjugend frightened him more than the spectacle of a brigade of soldiers, and shudders at the prospect of these Hitlerjugend grown to maturity.

Elsewhere in his book Smith tells of conversations with some of these youth which convinced him that there is no opposition within these youth organizations. In the few cases where small groups have courageously declared their opposition, they have quickly been silenced, and the children, like yoked animals, continued to be led along the road of bestiality and barbarism.

What the Jews have to expect from this generation, which Smith characterizes as more dangerous than cholera, can be gathered from the textbooks which the children study at school. The textbooks used by children from three to five are enough to make a decent person shudder. In one of them an illustration shows a Jew in the form of the Devil. The explanatory text tells how, when God created the world, he also created the various races — Chinese, Egyptian, Indians, Germans and Jews. All the races labored hard to make the earth fruitful and habitable for mankind, but from the very beginning the Jews refused to work and lived on the labor of others. Even the Bible is corrupted to suit Nazi purposes; for instance, the story is told how the Pharaoh obeyed God's command to compel the idle and lazy Jews to perform labor.

Another illustration portrays a hideous, blood-thirsty Jew, while the accompanying text tells how Jesus branded the Jews as murderers, for he knew that the Jews were the bloodthirstiest of the races. A third illustration depicts a fat, gross Jew seated at a table and stuffing himself with food, while a priest waits to baptize him. The text explains how the Jew planned to fool the Christian world by letting himself be baptized, and how mercenary priests allowed themselves to be bribed, so that under the mask of Christianity the Jews could continue to exploit the world.

A fourth picture shows a healthy, handsome and sleek-looking German and opposite him an ugly and repulsive Jew. The German holds a spade with which he is digging the soil; the Jew holds a money-bag stuffed with gold.

A second book, if not worse, is certainly no better. It is intended for older children. The illustrations are even more disgusting, contemptuous and dangerous than those in the first book. There are songs which the children learn by heart: "The Devil looks out from a Jew's face—the plague of every country. When Germany will be free of the Jewish devil, then there will be joy and happiness in every German home. Therefore the German youth must help to root out the devil who is the plague of Germany."

There is an entire series of stories which tell how Jewish doctors extort money from Christian patients and violate German women; or how a Jewish labor-bureau extorts money from a German servant girl — more than twenty stories following the same style. The book ends with the words: "From Germany, which Hitler has set free, the call goes out to the whole world: Free yourself! Save yourself and your fatherland from the Jewish robbers! The world is waking up and beginning to understand that from Germany comes freedom!"

Such is the generation which has been reared in Germany. These are the children who will be fifteen and sixteen years old after the war. On them will depend the character and the destiny of Germany. Will there be a place for Jews in that unhappy land and should Jews still think of returning to that brutalized country?

This article is from the Congress Weekly.

every friday

"Sometimes when people censure me,
I tell them without rancor
That for what it cost me to be free,
I might have had an easier."

Mussolini, who seems to be finished and already an inheritor of the past tense wherever and however he is, was never an anti-Semite in the sense of being a Jew-hater, nor are the Italians anti-Semites or the possessors of a history of their Jews written in blood. Jews who smirk at them for their unmilitary tendencies should stop it. If the Italians have not been good at war it is because their hearts were not in a cause that held nothing for the common people, and if they have been negligent and slipshod about the way they practiced their anti-Semitism it is because their hearts were not in that, either. Besides, how could they suddenly begin to keep track of who was a Jew and who wasn't when they had never known before? Anti-Semitism was forced on Mussolini and he tried to impose it on his people but they remained unenthusiastic.

It took Mussolini quite a few years to surrender to Hitler but the closer he got to complete collaboration with Hitler the closer he got to the inauguration in 1938 of racist legislation patterned after the German Nuremberg laws. In the early part of his career Mussolini was surrounded by Jewish influence and assistance. Margherita Sarfatti, of Milan, was his intimate friend, editor of the Fascist Party organ, and writer of his official biography. Aldo Finzi, appointed assistant minister of the interior, was in charge of establishing firmly the Fascist regime through the police. There were Jewish jurists among those who had the job of amending the constitution of the country in keeping with the principles of Fascism. Guido Jung was minister of finance.

However, the Jews began to get nervous over the prospect of Fascism becoming anti-Semitic in accordance with the attitude of Farinacci and Starace, and, to allay their fears, Mussolini assured Professor Angelo Sacerdoti, Chief Rabbi, in 1924, by saying: "Anti-Semitism is a plant which cannot strike root in Italy where the Jews are citizens with full equality of rights with other citizens." Five years later Mussolini was saying: "The Jews shall remain undisturbed." In 1932 he told Emil Ludwig that no such doctrine as Teutonic racism would ever find wide acceptance in Italy. To Theodor Wolff, former editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, who was a refugee in Italy, he said: "Italian Fascism knows nothing of anti-Semitism which is the shibboleth and the chief sound and fury of the German organization." In 1933 the Chief Rabbi brought to Mussolini a petition from the Union of Jewish Communities in Italy on behalf of the Jews in Germany. It is generally believed [illegible] intervention of Mussolini then, Hitler [illegible] three-day boycott [illegible]

Mussolini knew [illegible] produce in the line of anti-Semitism [illegible] imitation of the real thing as invented in Germany because Jew-hatred was foreign to the custom and feeling of his people. He had to publish family names that were Jewish so that the populace would know who they were.

Jews first came to Rome at the time of the Maccabees, in the second century B.C.E., and the ancestors of the Jews in Italy have enjoyed two thousand years' perpetual residence in that country. Ancient historians mention one or two expulsions but Dr. Cecil Roth, the British historian, doubts whether these were rigorously enforced, so that Italy has a long history of Jews being comparatively well treated and free from physical maltreatment, on the whole.

They may even be called the truest Italians since only the Jews in Italy represent today, virtually unchanged, an ethnic element which had its citizen rights in the country before the fall of the Empire. The rest have been mixed with slaves of miscellaneous origin for centuries, with Teutonic invaders and Moslems, as well as a long succession of pilgrims. The Jews survived occasional isolated attacks and a minor wave of pogroms in 1797, and endured until they became about one-tenth of one percent of the population of Italy, and of the population of Who's Who outnumbered those in the general Italian world by fifteen to one. But by 1939 too many of the forty thousand Italian Jews had committed suicide.

The Italian Jews were disappearing without the wish of Mussolini and before him. They speak Italian and are indistinguishable from other Italians in appearance. In 1938 their natural increase was failing to keep pace with their death rate and they were on their way to extinction without any effect that anti-Jewish legislation might have. More Jews were marrying non-Jews than were marrying Jews. The anti-Jewish agitation had to be satisfied with Jews who were no more than Italians of Jewish origin.

Their wonderful synagogues, once too small to hold all the worshippers, are never filled and those who do attend them are the older generation. Nor are there many Zionists although Mussolini encouraged Zionist groups in the hope that the Jews would promote Italian interests in the Mediterranean area and in North Africa, and at one time received Dr. Chaim Weizmann and expressed favor with Zionism.

There was no difference between Italian Jews and other Italians except their diminishing religious tradition. But they were dragged back to the Jewish line-up for a long list of edicts that inflicted heavy taxation, confiscation of property, ban from professions, and other things that caused many of them to leave the country. These anti-Semitic laws have been reported abolished but this is probably not yet true. But the spirit of these laws has been discountenanced long ago because the Italian people have no grudge against the Jews and do hate the Germans, resenting any example the Germans would set for them.

The Italians have demonstrated a wonderful thing and that is that the regimented education of the children for Fascism did not work and that the people saw through the whole structure as a hollow and violent sham, refusing to accept the anti-Jewish policy as bait for their own inner enslavement and declining to quaff from the cup of Nazi propaganda poison against their fellow-citizens. The anti-Jewish edicts will be swept away, no doubt. But that will not be enough.

The Jews are learning that unless a country is good for all the people in it it is not a good country with security for any. The Jews could be re-instated in Italy and recalled home from exile and the country could still be unhappy, restive, and forced to the sword. The Jews of the world must hope and pray for liberty and democracy for the Italian common people not only because they have shown the Jews brotherhood but because freedom is the only bulwark of safety anywhere.

f.f.c.

Bnai Brith War Service Is Available At 118 Colleges

Creation of full-time Bnai Brith Hillel Foundations at the College of the City of New York, at both uptown and downtown branches, announced by A. David Benjamin, chairman of the Metropolitan Hillel Bureau; Rabbi William F. Rosenblum, Bnai Brith District 1 Hillel commissioner; and Dr. A. L. Sachar, national director of the Bnai Brith Hillel Foundations, establishes Hillel at all five of the municipal colleges in New York.

Hillel units had previously been opened at Brooklyn College, Hunter College, as part of the Sara Delano Roosevelt Interfaith House; and Queens College. The full-time City College units are an outgrowth of an experimental program launched last fall at the uptown branch. This unit developed so rapidly and the pressure to establish similar service at the downtown branch became so great that two full-time Foundations were decided upon.

Director of the two City College Hillel Foundations will be Rabbi Judah Cahn, who also continues as director of the Metropolitan Hillel Bureau. His associate will be Rabbi Norman Frimer, until recently rabbi of the Maywood Jewish Center, Maywood, Ill. Rabbi Cahn, a graduate of the Jewish Institute of Religion, was formerly Hillel counselor at Smith College and Massachusetts State College. Rabbi Frimer, a graduate of Lewis Institute, Chicago, was ordained by the Chicago Hebrew Theological Seminary. He is also editor of the alumni journal of the Rabbinical Council of America.

Each of the City College branches has 5,000 Jewish students. There are also 5,000 student army trainees assigned to City College, where they are housed in the old Hebrew Orphan Asylum building, now known as Army Hall. The recreation room at Army Hall has been furnished by the Metropolitan Bnai Brith War Service Council, through the efforts of Victory Lodge.

Bnai Brith spiritual and recreational service to men and women in uniform assigned to college campuses for Army and Navy training is now available at 118 colleges and universities where Hillel Foundations and Counselorships function. Since the war, the Hillel units have added this war service program to their normal program of religious, cultural and social activities for civilian Jewish students.

Magidoff Dies, Was Editor For 42 Years

Jacob Magidoff, for the last forty-two years city editor of The Jewish Morning Journal and, since 1936, its chief editorial writer, died at his home, 120 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y., at the age of 74.

Mr. Magidoff was born in Odessa, Russia, and came to New York in 1888. He received an LL.B. degree from the New York University Law School in 1902, and was admitted to the bar two years later.

He was associate editor of The Arbeiter Zeitung in 1894 and then was city editor of The Abendblatt, 1896-99; The Jewish Daily News, 1899-1900; and The Abendpost, 1900-1901. He became city editor of The Jewish Morning Journal in 1901.

A founder in 1899 of the United Hebrew Trades of New York, Mr. Magidoff was the author of a book in Yiddish, "Mirrors of the East Side," published privately in 1928. From 1925 to 1928 he also served as editor of The Jewish American, a weekly. In 1929 he was the guest of honor at a dinner of the Newspaper Club of New York, of which he was a charter member. He was a [illegible] chess player in [illegible]

His wife, Mrs. Tillie Magidoff, died in 1931. Surviving are three daughters, Mrs. Belle Magidoff, Mrs. Dorothy Silver and Mrs. Helen Malles.

THE WAY THINGS ARE IN PRAGUE

Jews in Prague may now buy only bread, potatoes and margarine, the Czechoslovak Jewish Bulletin, published in London, reports. They cannot avail themselves of any other food. Hence there is no Jewish restaurant in the whole town. They are not allowed to buy any clothes, shoes, soap or cigarettes. There is only one [illegible] whose shop-front he is [illegible] within the Jewish community. Only one [illegible] of the St. Bernard Hospital has been able [illegible] Jews who are [illegible] Jewish State Bills, which [illegible] and yet at the disposal of Germans who have emigrated from Germany.